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Qadhafi Meets Fahd, Hussein For Talks on PLO, Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN — Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, held talks Friday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Jordan's King Hussein in apparent attempts to restore unity among Arab leaders, Saudi and Jordanian press agencies reported. Colonel Qadhafi has often criticized both of the conservative monarchs in the past.

The Saudi Press Agency said Colonel Qadhafi and King Fahd discussed Arab disagreements over the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement, and the split within the Palestine Liberation Organization. Jordanian sources indicated that the Libyan leader discussed the same subjects here in his unannounced meeting with King Hussein.

The visit here was expected to center on "removing obstacles to Arab solidarity," sources in Amman told The Associated Press. The Libyan leader is a radical socialist whose politics contrast sharply to those of the pro-American regimes in Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Before Colonel Qadhafi left Saudi Arabia, sources in Jeddah said that he had expressed a willingness to try to mediate long-standing differences between King Hussein and the Syrian regime of Hafez al-Assad.

Colonel Qadhafi flew directly from Jeddah to Amman for his discussions with Hussein, the Jordanian press agency said.

The Libyan ruler last visited Saudi Arabia in 1980, and was last in Jordan the year before. He has criticized the leaders of both countries for their willingness to explore a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis. Libya and Saudi Arabia also have clashed over oil-pricing policies and a Middle East peace plan advanced by Fahd in 1981 that implicitly recognized Israel's right to exist.

But there have been signs of a thaw in relations since early this year, and the Saudis greeted Colonel Qadhafi cordially on his one-day visit here. King Fahd met him upon his arrival Thursday at Jeddah airport, and escorted him on his departure Friday afternoon, Riyadh radio reported.

King Fahd and Colonel Qadhafi "reviewed Arab and Islamic issues in general as well as the latest developments of common concern," the Saudi news agency reported, in what was seen as a clear reference to the Lebanese and PLO crises. There was no other report on the outcome of the talks.

Among those present at the Jed-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Press International

The Associated Press

United Press International

Among the losers in the election were the Labor candidate Tony Benn, above, with his wife, Caroline, in the Bristol constituency he had represented for 33 years, and Shirley Williams, top left, and William Rodgers, of the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance.

Thatcher Works On New Cabinet; Foes in Disarray

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began reshaping her Conservative government Friday as the opposition parties coped with the effects on their futures of her overwhelming mandate for a second term.

The final tally was 397 seats for the Conservatives, 209 seats for the Labor Party, 23 seats for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance, and 21 seats for the small nationalist parties of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The results give the Conservatives almost three times the majority they had in the last Parliament; they now have a margin of 144 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons.

In her first postelection interviews, Mrs. Thatcher, in a bouyant mood, removed any doubt that some senior ministers would be replaced in the incoming cabinet.

"I feel it's time to have a new look," she said.

The changes, probably including a different foreign secretary and finance minister, are expected during the weekend.

Mrs. Thatcher joked about the impending moves, saying, "I am not a good butcher, but I have had to learn to carve the joint."

Labor, which only a decade ago was considered by many experts as Britain's "natural party of government," was plainly shattered by the scale of its defeat.

Throughout the day pressure was mounting on Labor's dispirited leader, Michael Foot, 69, to make known the timing for what was considered his certain departure.

He refused comment as he came and went from party headquarters. The deputy leader, Denis Healey, 65, whose resignation was also anticipated, refused comment as well.

The eagerness for Mr. Foot to step down was tempered only by concern over avoiding a bruising battle to succeed him. Internal disputes over the party's leadership and leftist policies since Labor's loss at the general election in 1979 were a major cause of public disenchantment, Labor strategists concede.

How best to avoid renewing such struggles may well decide the timing of Mr. Foot's replacement.

Tony Benn, the long-serving MP who had renounced a hereditary title and became the symbol to many British voters of Labor's leftward tilt in recent years, was defeated in his bid for re-election.

For the first time since the early decades of the 20th century, Britain's electorate is clearly split three ways, based on the popular vote totals in this election. Large numbers of traditional Labor supporters, unable to accept the party's shift to the left in foreign and domestic policy, voted for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance instead.

But the alliance's position in Parliament will be weakened by the defeat of 22 Social Democratic MPs; they had defected earlier from the Labor and Conservative parties. These included two of the four founders of the Social Democratic Party, Shirley Williams and William Rodgers.

The paradox is that the Liberals did better than they did last time. But the Social Democrats failed to hold up its end of the pact in terms of gaining seats toward the goal of providing a middle-of-the-road parliamentary alternative to the two larger parties.

In the days ahead, the Liberal leader, David Steel, and the remaining Social Democratic leaders in Parliament, Roy Jenkins and David Owen, will have to fashion a new relationship.

With only six members in the new Parliament, the Social Democrats will be a minor factor, but Mr. Owens and Mr. Jenkins are figures of considerable standing.

At the moment, an analyst said, the Social Democratic Party is "all head and no body."

The alliance proved, however, that it could mount a nationwide campaign capable of winning a quarter of the popular vote, only a few percentage points below Labor's total.

It was universally agreed Friday that there was no chance of either the Conservative or Labor parties agreeing to consider electoral changes that would make seats in Parliament dependent on popular vote totals rather than who won in each individual district.

Mrs. Thatcher said that her victory showed the country wanted strong leadership. She denied that her landslide win would lead her to more "extreme" rightist policies as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Morocco Refuses to Meet Polisario But Backs New OAU Call for Truce

United Press International

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Morocco refused Friday to hold direct talks with the Polisario Front, but reaffirmed support for a cease-fire and a referendum on Western Saharan independence.

The deputy secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, Peter Onu, said the organization had persuaded Morocco to renew its approval of an OAU call in February 1982 for a cease-fire and an independence vote.

But Morocco, which accepted the proposal in debate Friday at the OAU's 19th summit here, balked at direct talks with the Polisario. Morocco and the Polisario are fighting over control of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony bordering Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria.

The summit, the OAU's first in two years, opened Wednesday. The Western Sahara issue nearly caused the summit to collapse, as it did last July in Tripoli, Libya. But the guerrillas agreed to stay away from the conference in exchange for debate of the issue.

Another OAU summit failed to convene in November, when moderate countries stayed away to protest Libya's intervention in Chad.

Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Onu said Friday that a special session had bee scheduled for later in the day so heads of state could consider a final draft resolution on the Western Sahara. He gave no details on what the resolution might contain.

Mr. Onu said that the OAU remained divided, despite the Moroccan agreement, with one faction supporting the proposal and another demanding direct negotiations between the Polisario and Morocco.

Ethiopia, Senegal and Mauritania were asked to try to draw up a resolution that would be acceptable to both sides before the end of the summit, Mr. Onu said. The conference is to adjourn Saturday.

Mr. Onu said both sides agreed to the need for a referendum but continued to disagree on procedures and voter eligibility.

Morocco contends that there are 75,000 Western Saharans, based on a census Spain conducted of the territory before it withdrew. The Polisario says there are 1 million Western Saharans, most of them in exile in neighboring countries. The Polisario wants all 1 million to vote.

■ **African Appeal on Qadhafi**

Earlier, Jim Hoagland of The Washington Post reported from Washington: President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast says the United States and other big powers can block the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, in what Mr. Houphouët-Boigny calls Colonel Qadhafi's efforts to overthrow African and Arab governments.

To do so, he said Thursday, the major powers must support the OAU's repudiation of Colonel Qadhafi with their own actions. He did not elaborate.

"We have done what we can," said Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, by rejecting Colonel Qadhafi's bid to become the OAU president. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, 77, who is sub-Saharan Africa's senior statesman and a leading advocate of cooperation with the West, added: "Qadhafi supports radical nations and movements across the world, and it is up to the big powers to act with the means at their disposal."

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny voiced strong approval of the OAU's decision Wednesday to pass over Colonel Qadhafi and to elect Haile Miriam Mengistu of Ethiopia as this year's chairman.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny indicated that Colonel Qadhafi had overplayed his hand in forcing the Polisario issue. "The OAU does not accept organizations like Polisario as member states," he said.

He also said Libyan troops are still stationed in northern Chad. "How can you be the president of an organization when you are occupying part of the territory of a member state of that organization?" he asked.

NATO Ministers Reaffirm Intent To Carry Out Missile Deployment

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance, meeting for the last time before NATO's possible deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, asserted again Friday that the weapons would be put in place by the end of the year failing a reasonable Soviet negotiating proposal.

West Germany's loose coalition of anti-nuclear activists is showing signs of pessimism. Page 2.

It was the third time since mid-May that a group of Western leaders, responding to Soviet threats, stressed that NATO would go through with the planned December start to deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Similar statements were made in the past weeks by the chiefs of state attending the Williamsburg meeting of the leading industrial democracies and by a gathering of NATO defense ministers in Brussels.

In a preamble to the communiqué on Friday's meeting, the foreign ministers said they hoped a verifiable agreement providing for U.S. and Soviet equality in intermediate-range missiles could be achieved at the current talks in Geneva. They added, however: "If concrete results through negotiations cannot be reached, deployments as planned will begin."

"At this point," Secretary of State George P. Shultz told reporters, "there's absolutely no question about it."

Beyond the verbal repetition of Western resolve, some U.S. and European officials now believe that the Soviet Union has started to realize that it is failing to block or delay the deployment through threats and pressure on West European public opinion. The officials are not certain if serious negotiations will quickly develop in Geneva, but they consider, particularly after the election this year of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany, two of the deployment countries, that the Russians have begun to reckon with the reality of the missiles.

The NATO program calls for the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe starting at the end of the year. These missiles are meant to counter the more than 350 Soviet SS-20s, each with three warheads, that are largely aimed at European targets.

In addition to the missiles, the meeting here, the first held by the so-called Atlantic Council of foreign ministers in Paris since France left NATO's integrated military command in 1966, also touched on East-West trade matters and the involvement of alliance members in security roles outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's geographic area.

The discussions about the two subjects slowed completion of the communiqué, and afterward, at separate news conferences, Mr. Shultz and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson of France each offered interpretations of the statements, maintaining that their point of view had dominated.

Alliance experts had been asked at the last ministerial session in December to make a study of the security implications of alliance members' trade with the Russians. In the communiqué issued here, described by Mr. Cheysson as a victory for European moderation, there was, in fact, some slight toughening of the alliance's language.

Trade with the Soviet Union can contribute to constructive East-West relations, the communiqué said, but it must avoid "preferential treatment" of the Soviet Union. The allies asserted that bilateral economic relations with Eastern Europe "must be consistent with broad allied security concerns" and urged development of Western energy resources so as to avoid becoming dependent on East European supplies.

Concerning potential "out-of-area" use of forces normally counted in NATO defense systems, the alliance acknowledged this possibility, but said that sufficient military capability "must be assured" within the NATO treaty area.

Mr. Cheysson said his country supported the communiqué's preamble but did not feel itself joined to a specific statement in the body of the document on deployment and the status of U.S. negotiations with the Russians.

In the article of the declaration referred to by Mr. Cheysson, the allies said that the "Soviet Union is resisting achievement of an equitable negotiated solution" and ignoring the concerns of the countries threatened by its SS-20s.

Reiterating its plans to deploy if no concrete results are forthcoming, the member countries said "they fully support the efforts of the United States, in close consultation with them, to achieve progress at Geneva."

EC Reacts With Cautious Relief To Thatcher's Landslide Victory

Reuters

LONDON — The European Community on Friday cautiously welcomed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's landslide election victory.

Leaders expressed relief that there was no chance of Britain withdrawing from the community as demanded by the opposition Labor Party, but there was concern that Mrs. Thatcher would be even more insistent in demanding a budget rebate.

Conservative leaders throughout the world welcomed the Thatcher landslide, and European Socialists said the Labor Party had only itself to blame for the scale of its defeat.

Financial markets shrugged off the news as nothing more than expected, and the pound slipped on European exchanges.

The Soviet press agency Tass contented itself with quoting Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, as saying the result was a tragedy for Britain.

Western diplomats in Moscow said that although Soviet officials had appeared reconciled to the prospect of a Conservative victory the officials had seemed to hope that Mrs. Thatcher would win only a small majority so she would face at least some opposition on her foreign policies.

Official sources in Washington said President Ronald Reagan would call Mrs. Thatcher to congratulate her personally before issuing a statement.

U.S. officials said privately that the British result, added to the recent victory in West Germany of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a conservative, meant the administration felt assured of strong support in Europe for its security and defense policies.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats rejoiced Friday and a spokesman, Wolter von Tiesenhausen, said: "It's a massive confirmation for Mrs. Thatcher and a victory for the European Community and for NATO."

The Labor Party's challenge to Britain's Common Market membership and to the West's nuclear defense policy had been resolutely defeated, he added.

There was no official reaction from France's Socialist government. But French sources said that compromise on issues such as the British budget contribution might be easier because Mrs. Thatcher could now approach the issue without feeling the need to take a tough stand to satisfy electoral requirements.

A senior official of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, which lost the election in March to Mr. Kohl, said: "Labor did not exactly offer a convincing alternative or a picture of unity and strength. This was a defeat for Labor rather than a victory for Thatcher."

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa sent a message of congratulations to Mrs. Thatcher. Diplomatic sources said South Africa had feared that a Socialist Party victory would have brought a downgrading of diplomatic ties.

In Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said he accorded "high praise to Mrs. Thatcher's strenuous efforts," adding that the British people had not been satisfied with socialism.

The Associated Press

FINLAND INVITATION ACCEPTED — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was helped by aides as he left the Kremlin to bid farewell to President Mauno Koivisto of Finland. The news agency Tass said Friday that Mr. Andropov had accepted Mr. Koivisto's invitation to Finland. Behind the Soviet leader were Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, left, and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

Street Theater Brings Social Awareness to Delhi Slums

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The distraught look on the hundreds of young faces bespoke a life with too little food and too much time to think about it. But the vacant stares gave way to wide-eyed anticipation as the children sat fidgeting on a dusty lot in a slum resettlement colony, waiting for the show to start.

Most of their parents were working, so frail little girls of 6 showed up carrying their infant brothers or sisters. Fearlessly, they jostled bigger boys for a place to sit.

A murmur of excitement rippled through the crowd when a dozen brightly costumed mimes, their faces white with greasepaint, arrived and began their routine. A dwarf's antics brought shrieks of laughter, and the children's laughter brought sardonic smiles to the leathery faces of a few old men standing nearby.

It was street theater time in New Delhi, an hour of gaiety and silliness in an otherwise drab day in the warren of narrow mud alleys and tin-roofed huts.

But the slapstick comedy played before the children held an underlying message intended to cause conflict in their minds and a disturbing awareness that their lives were all wrong.

Aloke Roy, founder and director of the Theater of the Oppressed, called it an "awakening" to the inequities and outrages of slum life. A former art student, Mr. Roy, 43, has been producing street theater here since 1967.

"We think talking about Gandhism, socialism, social revolution or whatever is totally useless unless a person is conscious of the problems he faces in everyday life," he said. "The sad fact is that most of these people haven't even identified their problems.

Street theater has long been an institution in India, a country where poverty seems to go hand in hand with an insatiable appetite for escapism.

There are a dozen street theater companies in New Delhi, and the art form is burgeoning elsewhere in the country. Some of them, like one Marxist group here, are blatantly political, and others, like the groups formed by feminist organizations, concentrate on narrow issues such as dowry or the alarming increase in murders of brides whose families fail to meet extortionists' demands for cash or property.

The Theater of the Oppressed, however, claims to be aligned with no political movement, and is the only theater company that produces street pantomime on a broad range of social problems.

Its 23 scripts deal with issues that include discrimination against Untouchables, corruption among public officials, the dangers of malnutrition and exploitation by black-market merchants. The skits are written to arouse a sense of social indignation in children, to summon reaction from people who have become so inured to poverty that they have accepted it as a way of life.

Mr. Roy's street theater group, which is supported by the World Council of Churches and other international groups, puts on 300 performances a year in 20 New Delhi slum colonies. Its mimes are young people without previous acting experience who are drawn from the resettlement colonies.

Mr. Roy said the children in his audiences take their troubling new ideas home to their parents. "It creates conflict in their minds, and that conflict may be unpleasant," he added. "But it is the first step toward change, if there ever is going to be change. They have to translate the conflict into action and insist on a change in their everyday lives."

In one recent performance, a skit illustrated the hardships of a mother of seven children. When the narrator asked the young audience how many children would be better for the family, the youngsters cried, "Two, two!"

Although the theater receives some financial aid from a family planning department of the Indian government, officials have treated it warily. Police have harassed performers from time to time, contending that the audiences constitute unlawful assemblies. To this, Mr. Roy said he responds: "Ask the people. If they object, I will stop."

"The government doesn't deny that the problems exist," he added. "But they don't like the effectiveness of the programs and the response we get." Several slum colonies have formed social-action organizations on the basis of grievances portrayed in the pantomimes, he said.

Considering that Mr. Roy is a Brahman who lives in the fashionable Vasant Vihar neighborhood of New Delhi, his slum-oriented street theater is all the more remarkable.

"The Russians think I am a CIA agent because I get money from America," he said, "and the Americans think I am a KGB agent because we are talking about social revolution. But the fact is, I have no truck with either side, and they can both go to hell. I'm talking with the people."

INSIDE

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UPI

HANDS UP — Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, is cheered by supporters in Milan during his campaign this week for national elections. Page 2.

Madrid Orders 2 Army Officers Held for Week

Reuters

MADRID — The government has ordered the arrest of two army officers, one of them a former deputy prime minister, to emphasize its resolve to stamp out coup plots, a government spokesman said Friday.

A reserve army general and an active captain were placed under arrest for a week Thursday after calling for the release of officers jailed after an abortive coup in 1981.

Lieutenant General Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendevil, 72, deputy prime minister in the government of Carlos Arias Navarro in 1976, wrote the first of a series of articles on the plight of the jailed plotters on Wednesday in the rightist daily, El Alcázar.

Army Captain Francisco Javier Dusmet Garcia-Figueras, 37, followed up with an indignant letter to the newspaper the next day.

United Press International

Petra Kelly listening in the Bundestag Thursday to Helmut Kohl's missiles speech. Her scarf reads: "Now is the time for a straight NO to weapons of mass destruction."

In Bonn, Pessimism Among Pacifists

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — As the likelihood grows that new U.S. medium-range missiles will be stationed in West Germany late this year, the loose coalition of church and political groups that calls itself "the peace movement" is showing signs of confusion, disorientation and even resignation over its failure to halt the deployment.

With no big demonstrations planned until autumn, activists are concerned that they have run out of time to affect the decisions of the West German and U.S. governments on the missile issue.

But anti-nuclear militants and officials alike predict here that, sharpened by desperation, demonstrations later this year could turn violent.

The despondency within the anti-missile coalition has been accentuated by the triumph of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative Christian Democrats in elections in March, disarray within the leftist Greens coalition and signs of U.S. flexibility on arms control.

Activists acknowledge that the slim possibility of a U.S.-Soviet accord at Geneva on intermediate-range missiles has hindered their capacity for mobilizing protest.

"I'm pretty pessimistic about the chances of stopping deployment," Petra Kelly, one of the Greens' deputies in the Bundestag, said in an interview. "People say they're going to stop them, but I keep saying, 'No, they're coming.' There will probably be a big frustration because there isn't any strategy."

"The overriding issue of preventing deployment has almost been forgotten," said Miss Kelly, noting that activists were embroiled in other causes, such as preventing women from being drafted into the army or protesting U.S. policies in Nicaragua.

One recent night, she said, the party's parliamentary group was kept up until 11 P.M. hearing the complaints of homosexual members who felt they were being repressed.

On the missile issue, a defensive note was sounded in the current issue of Mediatus, a guide to seminars, demonstrations and training sessions for non-violent actions.

Alfred Mechtersheimer, a former army colonel who edits the bulletin, wrote that it is wrong to regard the projected December stationing of the first U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany as inevitable.

But, Mr. Mechtersheimer continued, should the missiles be positioned, "each Pershing-2 will strengthen the peace movement's resistance and drive the price of rearmament ever higher."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Mechtersheimer outlined the movement's planned activities for the fall, which include a blockade of a U.S. Pershing missile site at Swäbisch-Gmünd and several large demonstrations Oct. 22, including one in Bonn.

"If the non-violent protest accomplishes nothing," acknowledged Mr. Mechtersheimer, who advocates non-violent civil disobedience, "then it is possible that there will be a rapid strengthening of the violent wing."

A senior West German official who thinks deployment is likely concurred with Mr. Mechtersheimer's analysis, and noted with alarm that proponents of violent actions openly argued their case at a recent "peace workshop" in Frankfurt.

"We are not sure we will have the same calm in the autumn as now," the official said. "We could see spectacular and perhaps explosive events that may quickly lead to a broad mobilization of people."

Since the March election, several opinion polls have suggested a shrinking constituency for demonstrations. "I think there is a lot of resentment and emotion in a minority," said Klaus Liepelt, the head of the Infas polling group, "and a very large majority that couldn't care less. This sort of active minority has always been there. The question is whether they will be able to mobilize other people."

One variable is the final stance of the opposition Social Democratic Party, which has been drifting toward open rejection of deployment. But its decision will not be formalized until a party congress in Bad Godesberg on Nov. 2 — rather late to affect the deployment of the first nine Pershing-2 missiles, which are scheduled to be operational on Dec. 15 if there is no Geneva accord.

Another uncertainty is how the Soviet Union's diplomatic and military responses may influence the anti-missile movement. Gert Bastian, a former general and now a Green deputy, said that the "cleverest" Soviet answer to deployment would be to walk out of the Geneva talks but to hold back from retaliatory military moves.

WORLD BRIEFS

French University Reform Passed

PARIS (AP) — The French National Assembly passed a bill Friday night that would reform the university system but which has provoked widespread student demonstrations.

The bill was approved on a 325-160 vote after 17 days of debate in which 2,204 amendments were introduced and largely defeated. The upper house, the Senate, is to consider the measure in October.

Students have contended that the bill robs universities of their independence by linking higher education to the state of the economy. The government says the bill is needed to make the university system more competitive, reduce overcrowding and protect certain fields from being flooded with job seekers.

6 Newsmen Denied Visas by Poland

NEW YORK (AP) — Six correspondents from Western news media have been denied visas to cover the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, which begins Thursday. None of the six received an explanation from Polish authorities.

Two of the correspondents were from United Press International, two from the British Broadcasting Corp. and one each from The Associated Press and Newsweek magazine. In protest, the BBC is withdrawing the television crews it had assigned to cover the pope's weeklong visit.

A Newsweek spokesman said Thursday that the magazine was appealing the decision to the Polish government. Newsweek had planned to send Andrew Nagorski, its Rome bureau chief, but will send other reporters instead, as will AP and UPI. Last summer Mr. Nagorski was expelled from Moscow, where he also represented Newsweek, on charges that included posing as a Soviet journalist. He denied the allegations.

United Press International

U.S. soldiers inspect a Hawk missile that fell off a truck.

U.S. Missiles Spill in W. Germany

SCHWEINFURT, West Germany (AP) — A U.S. Army truck carrying three Hawk missiles flipped over Friday in an accident on a West German highway, injuring two soldiers, the authorities said.

The authorities said there was no fire or explosion following the accident. The rockets were "conventional ground-to-air" weapons, said Major John Roos, spokesman for the U.S. Army in Europe. "They are not nuclear," he said.

A police spokesman said the accident occurred when an automobile towing a trailer tried to pass an army convoy. The trailer suddenly lost a tire and the automobile ran into the missile transport, the spokesman said. The truck then skidded across two lanes, overturned and three missiles fell off.

New Paris Police March Banned

PARIS (Reuters) — French police unions were told Friday by the new Paris police chief, Guy Fougnier, that a new street demonstration they planned for next week has been banned, a spokesman for the unions said.

But he said a meeting planned for next Thursday evening would be allowed to take place. The demonstration was called in defiance of a warning from President François Mitterrand that he considered last week's protest by 2,000 rightist police in Paris as seditious.

The unions had said 6,000 policemen would march again in Paris next Thursday to protest Socialist government policies on crime and public safety and the dismissal of two union leaders from the force over last week's demonstration. The heads of the Paris and national police forces were also removed as a result.

For the Record

BANGKOK (Reuters) — James G. (Bo) Gritz, the former U.S. Green Beret commando who led three forays into Laos seeking American prisoners of war he believes are still there, left Thailand Thursday night after a month in hiding.

TOKYO (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Friday appointed Sosuke Uno as minister of international trade and industry to replace Sadanori Yamanaka, who resigned because of ill health, the government said.

U.S., Angola Reported To Near Pullout Pact

By Geoffrey Atkins
Reuters

BONN — The United States and Angola have reached a substantial measure of agreement on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola that could soon lead to elections in the neighboring disputed territory of South-West Africa (Namibia), West German diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said the talks had reached a highly sensitive level and have had to face two severe tests recently. These were the UN Security Council debate on Namibia, which was opposed by Angola, and the visit to Moscow by the Angolan president, José Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr. dos Santos heads the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which is backed by Moscow. Cuban troops, whose numbers are widely estimated at 18,000-25,000, first went to Angola in 1975 to help in the country's struggle for independence from Portugal.

The West German sources said that once Cuban troops left Angola, South Africa would withdraw from Namibia and agree to elections there. South Africa currently controls the former German colony, in defiance of a UN resolution calling for its independence.

The U.S.-Angolan negotiations indicated that Cuban troops could leave Angola "in the really near future," a diplomat said.

The sources added that the talks had reached such a delicate stage that the United States was providing the barest information, even to its allies in the Namibian contact group set up by the United Nations. Britain, Canada, France and West Germany are the other members.

Fears that the contact group was falling apart, with France threatening to quit and the United States showing little interest, have now been dispelled, the sources said.

[In Bonn, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that he had begun a new round of intensive negotiations on Namibia, United Press International reported.

[Speaking to journalists after talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that he had established new contact with South Africa and other African states in a bid to give life to UN resolutions seeking progress on the issue, UPI reported. More negotiations would follow, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was quoted as saying.]

Moslems Win A Majority In Kashmir

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Kashmir's National Conference Party, which has ruled the disputed mountain territory for the past eight years, secured Friday a majority of the 76 seats in the state assembly.

It beat back a strong challenge by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I party to win another six-year term in power in the sensitive frontier state bordering Pakistan and China.

Voting took place Sunday in the state, formally known as Jammu and Kashmir, but the results were delayed because a second poll was held in several constituencies after allegations of rigging and intimidation of voters.

The Conference Party secured the 39 seats necessary to give it a majority in the assembly and the party is likely to pick up several more in the 22 contests in which results have not yet been declared, political sources said.

In the last elections in 1977, when the Conference Party won 47 seats, Congress took only 11. This time Congress has gained 23 so far, almost all in the Jammu region.

Campaigns of 2 Women Illustrate Italy's Political Hopes, Divisions

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

PERUGIA, Italy — For Ludina Barzini, the elections that will decide Italy's new Parliament on June 26 and 27 are a case of "the same old faces, the same old party politics." For Luciana Castellina, they may be the most important in decades, not because they will produce a change, but because they may be the beginning of change.

From such differing perceptions, both women have decided to put their names on the lists from which more than 44 million Italians will pick the next Parliament.

Not all candidates, if elected, choose to serve. Potentially vote-catching names are often put on party tickets even if their owners intend to cede their places to the next person down the list if the proportional-representation system won them election.

Miss Castellina, for instance, has no intention of resigning the seat she holds in the European Parliament on behalf of the Proletarian Unity Party. But the name of the well-known militant on the left wing of Italian Communism, as well as her persuasive oratory and vital personality, have prompted her party in three electoral regions to put her on their lists and thus use her energetic campaigning for their tickets.

Miss Barzini, on the other hand, is a political newcomer who wants very much to serve in Parliament. She is campaigning to get personal-preference votes, which voters can write in rather than voting for an entire slate, and thus place higher in the counting than the eighth — and losing — slot on the Liberal Party list to which she has been assigned by the Milan-Pavia party leadership.

"Many of us feel we all have resigned from the affairs of our country and left them to professional politicians, many of whom have no experience of the professional world outside," the 40-year-old Miss Barzini said in her Milan campaign office. She is chief editor of the Italian edition of Reader's Digest.

To enhance her chances, Miss Barzini, daughter of Luigi Barzini, the author, is drawing on her long American experience — she lived in the United States for 12 years — to personalize her campaign. She is arranging television and radio appearances on Milan's private stations, because the established party leadership will fill the spots accorded to the Liberals on the state networks. With young supporters, she has made a film short to be shown in movie houses.

Miss Barzini has organized a troupe of teen-agers to distribute her campaign leaflets. Mainly children of friends, they pedal around Milan on bicycles flying a campaign flag of orange and white with her name and her number on the list, which can be written in as a preference by those who cannot remember the name. The teen-age brigade wears similarly inscribed T-shirts.

She has also engaged a group of mimes who will act out, in ways not described, the candidate's name and number and the name of the Liberal Party. "The old-time politicians have to retire," the candidate said determinedly.

Miss Castellina's fight is for renewal, as well, but not to make room for a new generation of politicians. Her place is assured. Since the early 1960s, she has been a campaigner for the renewal of the Communist Party, which with 30 percent of the vote has never shared in executive power on the national level.

Miss Castellina and the breakaway groups that have gathered around her want the Communist Party to make itself fully independent of the Soviet Union. Along with the Proletarian Unity Party and two publications that she brought into being and edited, a daily called Il Manifesto and the weekly Pace e Guerra, Miss Castellina wants the party to become what she considers a true Communist Party.

International issues are the core of Miss Castellina's interest and campaign themes. Nuclear disarmament is her principal cause.

Miss Castellina's break with the Communist Party came over the issue of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. "We felt that you can't just say that the invasion was wrong, as the party did, but you had to recognize that there was a deeper wrong if the Russians could invade," she said.

Miss Barzini says she stands for freedom, honesty, efficiency and economic revival. They are qualities that she summarizes in the term "civic sense." She credited her American experience with developing it.

Whatever the outcome of the two women's campaigns, it is expected that a larger-than-usual number of women in the race will improve the balance in one of Europe's most male-dominated parliaments. Of the 952 members of both houses, only 67 are women.

3 Israeli Soldiers Die In S. Lebanon Ambush

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Gunmen firing rocket-propelled grenades and light arms ambushed an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon Friday, killing three soldiers, Israeli military spokesmen and police said.

The dawn ambush brought to five the number of Israeli soldiers killed in Lebanon this past week and was expected to provide fresh fuel for the continuing public debate in Israel over the year-old war.

In the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek, radio reports said a bomb killed a member of a radical Palestine Liberation Organization faction that had declared support for a five-week-old mutiny against the guerrilla chief, Yasser Arafat.

Radio reports said Mahmoud Ibrahim, of the PLO's Popular Struggle Front, and his wife were killed by a bomb blast at their home near the Syrian border. The front has taken the side of other radicals in the challenge to Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Meanwhile, President Amin Gemayel predicted that the Lebanese crisis would soon be over and that the Lebanese Army would be able to deploy over the entire country. But Walid Jumblatt, a leftist and the leader of the Druze sect, said that the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement foreshadowed a shrunken Lebanese state. He said he planned to go into exile to fight the accord.

In Tel Aviv, the military command said a group of terrorists attacked the patrol. Lebanese police said the attack took place as the patrol was moving through the village of Abbassyeh, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of the Israeli border. The patrol returned the fire and pursued the attackers, the command said.

Private Lebanese radio stations said one Israeli soldier was captured but the Israeli command denied this. The three dead brought the total number of Israeli soldiers killed in the war to 497.

"Unidentified gunmen opened machine-gun fire and threw hand grenades at two Israeli patrols manning security around Abbassyeh village," the police report said. "The Israeli forces in the region immediately closed all roads leading to the region and carried out massive search operations in the neighboring towns. As a result, more than 100 persons were arrested and taken to an unknown location."

In a radio broadcast, Mr. Gemayel said he was confident that the Lebanese Army would soon be able to deploy over the entire country. "We are on the threshold of the final settlement of the Lebanese crisis," he said.

Mr. Jumblatt said in an interview Friday with the Beirut leftist daily, As-Safir, that he would go into exile, living in France, Syria and Jordan, to fight the Israeli-Lebanese agreement signed last month. He said the accord would result in a smaller Lebanon, "a shrunken state made up of the Mount Lebanon province, Beirut and southern Lebanon."

■ **Warning to Sharon Reported**

A senior Israeli minister has warned that Ariel Sharon, who is a minister without portfolio, will be summarily dropped from the cabinet if he persists in demanding an inquiry into government conduct during the Lebanese war, an Israeli newspaper said Friday, according to United Press International.

But Mr. Sharon, returning from a trip to the United States, gave no indication he would back down and implied that such an inquiry would exonerate him from accusations that he deceived the government during the war.

"Sharon will be dropped at once if he supports the Labor Party proposal to set up a state commission of inquiry to examine the functioning and the process of decision-taking, . . ." the newspaper, Ma'ariv, quoted the unidentified minister as saying.

Mr. Sharon resigned as defense minister in January after a commission investigating the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut found that he bore "personal responsibility."

Qadhafi Meets Leaders Of Saudi Arabia, Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

dah meeting was Crown Prince Abdullah, who recently returned from a diplomatic shuttle to Libya, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

Saudi Arabia has been actively, if quietly, seeking a conservative solution to the troubles in the Middle East, putting emphasis on Arab unity. Leaders of other Arab countries, including President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, have taken part in an unusual flurry of diplomatic activity centering on the Lebanese crisis.

In contrast to the Sandi approach, Colonel Qadhafi has actively backed the radical PLO officers opposed to Yasser Arafat's leadership of the organization, and has worked with Syria to thwart the Lebanese-Israeli accord.

The PLO's official news agency said Friday that a Libyan battalion in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon has been ordered to support the mutiny against Mr. Arafat.

In a dispatch from Damascus, the WAFA agency said the leadership of el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla grouping within the PLO, has called on the "Libyan people to halt Qadhafi's policy of interfering in Palestinian internal affairs."

The Libyan battalion in the Bekaa is believed to be made up of 600 Libyan troops equipped with shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles. It is stationed with the Syrian Army in the western Bekaa Valley.

The charge by WAFA came only a day after President Ali Abdullah Saleh North Yemen declared in San'a that Mr. Arafat and Colonel Qadhafi had promised, during separate visits to North Yemen, to halt their war of words.

In Beirut, the leftist magazine Ash-Shiraa published an interview in which Abu Musa, a leader of the Fatah action, said that the rebellion was not aimed at overthrowing Mr. Arafat, but at "correcting" his moderate policies.

"We do not advocate the overthrow of individuals, but are against policies contradicting the PLO's national charter," Abu Musa said, when asked why he still has Mr. Arafat's picture hanging in his office. The magazine did not say where the interview was conducted.

Vietnam Reports Raids by China

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnam accused China on Friday of sending commandos into its territory to kidnap and assassinate Vietnamese soldiers and government workers last month.

The Vietnam News Agency said the clandestine operations took place along its northern border with China.

The agency said that in May gunners in China fired 60 projectiles of various types into Vietnam and that Chinese vessels intruded on its territorial waters more than 1,100 times.

New Cabinet Is Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

some critics have said was a danger.

"I have not been extreme for the last four years," Mrs. Thatcher said. "I am not an extreme person, and I am not extreme now."

She said her revamped cabinet would reflect a cross section of Conservative Party views.

It was believed, however, that Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who was publicly rebuked by Mrs. Thatcher for expressing concern about a landslide, would be replaced, possibly by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Leading candidates for the financial portfolio are Nigel Lawson, the energy secretary, and Patrick Jenkin, the industry minister.

Another likely change will be to move William Whitelaw from the important Home Affairs Ministry. Mr. Whitelaw, like Mr. Pym, represents the Tories' more liberal wing, but since both are distinguished politicians, Mrs. Thatcher may offer them other, although lesser, cabinet jobs.

In Northern Ireland results, Gerry Adams of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, defeated Gerry Fitt, an outspoken opponent of violence in the province. Sinn Fein refuses to recognize British authority in Ulster and Mr. Adams is not expected to take his parliamentary seat.

Stone, New U.S. Envoy, Gets a Cool Welcome On Arrival in Managua

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, received a cool reception here Friday upon arriving from Honduras for talks with Nicaragua's Sandinist leaders.

Only Saul Arana, head of the Foreign Ministry's North American section, was on hand to greet the U.S. envoy. According to diplomatic protocol, Mr. Stone should have been met by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann.

"You are on free soil to hold conversations in these difficult moments Central America is living through," Mr. Arana said.

Speaking in Spanish, Mr. Stone responded, "We hope to succeed with these talks, which will be profoundly important for the achievement of peace in Central America."

Mr. Stone left immediately for the U.S. Embassy for a briefing from Ambassador Anthony Quainton before holding talks with Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann and other Nicaraguan leaders.

After meeting Thursday with Honduran officials in Tegucigalpa, Mr. Stone praised Honduran democracy but criticized the leftist government in Nicaragua, where he said power "is in a few hands."

His visit to Nicaragua comes four days after three U.S. diplomats were expelled from Managua for allegedly plotting to poison Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann.

The Reagan administration denied the charges and retaliated by closing six Nicaraguan consulates and expelling 21 consular officials. One of the 21, the former Nicaraguan consul in New Orleans, has requested political asylum.

On Thursday, the Foreign Ministry here issued a communiqué condemning the U.S. response. "This new act of hostility forms part of the Reagan administration's policy of destabilization," it said.

Mr. Stone had been invited to Nicaragua before the recent expulsions. His visit is part of a 10-nation trip that began June 2, his first tour since being named special envoy on April 28. He is expected to travel Saturday to Guatemala.

While in Managua, Mr. Stone is scheduled to meet with Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the junta coordinator, and with lower-level officials and private businessmen.

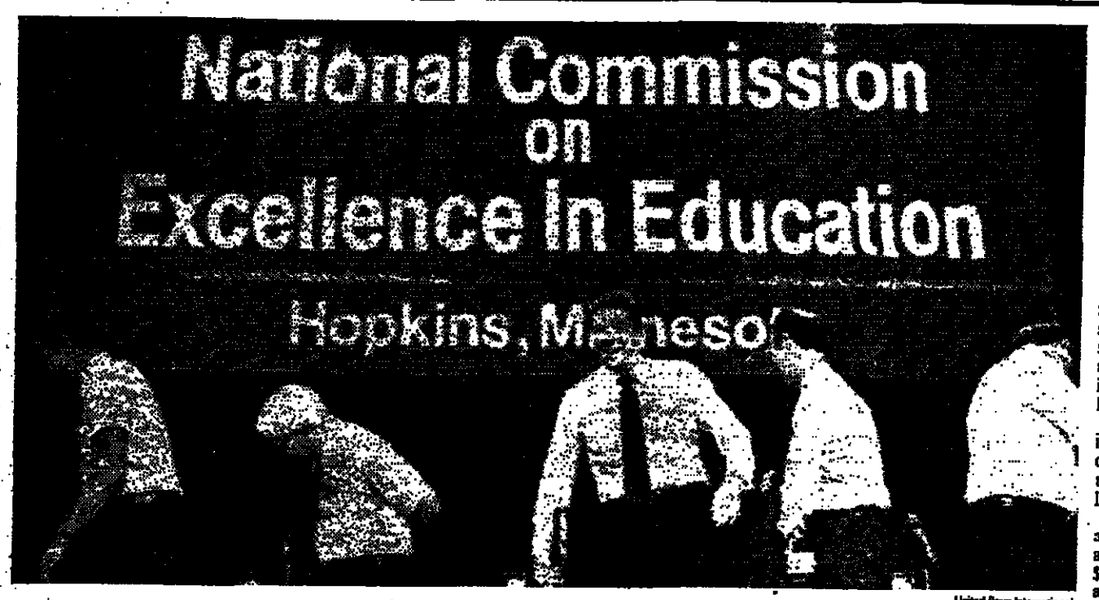
Earlier this week, Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann referred to the former Florida senator as a "tremendous reactionary" and accused him of "disrespectful" conduct toward Mr. Ortega during a 1979 hearing in Washington.

In a related development, Salvadoran leftists in Mexico City have proposed holding direct talks with Mr. Stone about the war in their country.

The United States has accused Nicaragua of smuggling weapons to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

The Sandinists, in turn, have condemned the U.S. support for anti-government guerrillas who are fighting against the revolutionary government in Managua.

The Defense Ministry said Friday that eight more Nicaraguans had died in combat with the guerrillas on the Honduran border, bringing the number of Nicaraguan military and civilian casualties to 46 since Saturday. It said more than 100 guerrillas had died in the fighting.



United Press International

Appearing in a hot gym in Minneapolis, President Reagan and others remove their coats before discussing education.

Reagan Insists He Hasn't Cut School Funds

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — President Ronald Reagan, engaged in what he termed "a little self-defense" against his critics, said Thursday that his administration has not cut the federal education budget and that "each budget is still bigger than the last one."

Appearing in the gymnasium of a high school that was closed last year partly because of budget cuts, Mr. Reagan told a regional panel of the Commission on Excellence in Education that the federal education budget was bigger than the national defense budget. The commission released a report in April that criticized the state of American schools.

"In 1982 the total budget for national defense was $179 billion," Mr. Reagan told an audience of about 1,000. "It was $215 billion for education. And I don't fault that at all. Education is truly important and as important to our national security as defense."

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was referring to "all spending" on education-related programs and to the volume of student loans, "not necessarily federal expenditures," in the budget numbers he cited.

According to budget figures, the Department of Education's funding has fallen from $14.3 billion in fiscal 1982 to $13.5 billion this year. In addition, the administration proposed cutting funds for programs in higher education from $6.5 billion to $6.3 billion, but this was blocked by Congress.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act's funding dropped from $6.7 billion in 1982 to $6.5 billion in 1983 and guaranteed student loans fell from $3 billion in 1982 to $2.2 billion in 1983.

"The truth of the matter is, we haven't cut any budgets," Mr. Reagan said in direct contradiction to the numbers. "What we've done is reduce the proposed increases in the budget. But each budget is still bigger than the last one."

Although Mr. Reagan did not identify the critics who have attacked him for his education budget, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale on Thursday accused Mr. Reagan of pursuing an education policy that is "not to spend any money on education."

Mr. Mondale, at an earlier separate appearance at the University of Minnesota, said he would not let Mr. Reagan "whitewash his own record."

Mr. Reagan came to the Twin Cities specifically to push his program for education, which is emerging as a major campaign issue, and for a fund-raiser for Senator Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, who is up for re-election next year.

Mr. Reagan was heckled on the streets by several thousand demonstrators protesting his tax cuts and nuclear arms and education policies.

Brazil Unveils Plan To Win Resumption Of IMF Aid Program

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANIERO — The Brazilian government has announced a series of austerity measures designed to convince the International Monetary Fund to proceed with its $4.9-billion assistance program for the country.

The steps are being taken to limit the growth of the government deficit and reduce an inflation rate that is currently at a 12-month level of 118 percent.

Failure by Brazil to reach agreed-upon targets in those two areas caused the IMF to delay a $411-million payment due May 31 and is to be the subject of discussion here next week between the government and agency officials.

The talks are being held at a time when other indebted nations are reporting difficulties in living up to terms of agreements signed with the IMF and suggesting that the conditions must be eased. Brazil, which has a foreign debt of $90 billion, the largest in the developing world, is the first country to try to negotiate such a new agreement.

The measures announced by the national monetary council in Brasilia Thursday were not as severe as had been expected. They stepped up the pace of efforts to reduce government subsidies, imposed new taxes on the financial community and eased credit restrictions.

There had been predictions that the government would cut wheat subsidies, a move that would greatly raise bread prices. No such action, however, was announced Thursday. Council officials said expected moves to make major cuts in the spending of state companies will be announced next week.

Thursday's package also did not include restrictions on the indexation of the economy, which is blamed by many business and banking leaders for Brazil's spiraling inflation. Under the system, Brazilian salary increases are set semiannually by the government according to changes in the cost of living index.

The possibility of imposing restrictions on the indexing had been under intense discussion here.

The decision to leave indexing restriction out of the final package represented a victory for the government officials who had argued that the social costs of such a move would be too high.

Olavo Setubal, a national business leader and former mayor of São Paulo, expressed disappointment at the decision in a speech to a business group there, saying, "the disindexation of the economy is a necessity."

A European banker said the measures would spur inflation rather than curb it. He predicted a year-end figure of more than 200 percent.

The decision to drop some of the harsher aspects of the package reflected the new political realities of Brazil's gradual emergence from 19 years of military dictatorship.

The contemplated move to restrict salary rises had brought threats from Labor Party leaders to abandon the coalition they had just formed with the government's Social Democratic Party that guaranteed President João Baptista Figueiredo a congressional majority.

In a further political consideration, the package raised the minimum salary level subject to income tax and exempted the drought-ridden northeastern region from the measures affecting farm credit.

The package is expected to funnel more money to the government while giving some credit compensation to the newly taxed private sector. Council officials said they hoped the plan would cut the estimating $22-billion federal deficit by $6 billion. Sources in the business community, however, expressed skepticism that the government could reach that target.

U.S. Decides Not to Shut N.Y. N-Plant

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has voted to permit continued operation of the two Indian Point nuclear reactors near New York City, despite the lack of an approved emergency evacuation plan.

The vote Thursday was 3-2, with the majority expressing confidence in state and local government assurances of sufficient buses and drivers to evacuate residents during a power-plant accident. Consolidated Edison and the New York Power Authority, the utility companies which own the reactors, are making sufficient progress in developing the plan, the commissioners said.

But the commission retains the power to shut down the plant if it fails to pass an emergency evacuation exercise in the future, said the commission chairman, Nunzio J. Palladino. It is the only nuclear power site that has never passed an emergency evacuation test. It failed exercises in March 1982 and again in March of this year.

Mr. Palladino said he wanted another test within 60 days.

In a strong dissent, Commissioner James K. Asselstine said the decision "makes a mockery of our emergency planning regulations."

The commission ruled in 1979 that plants must have plans to evacuate all residents within a 10-mile (16-kilometer) radius during an emergency. The deadline of August 1981 has been extended repeatedly, although only 16 of the 53 operating plants have fully approved emergency procedures.

Because Indian Point is closer to a densely populated area than any other nuclear plant — 17 million people live within a 50-mile radius of the plant, which is situated 24 miles north of New York City — it has become the focus of intense concern.

Nicaragua Runs Unorthodox U.S. Embassy

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By the standards of diplomacy, Nicaragua's new ambassador to the United States had barely unpacked his bags when he was summoned to the State Department on Tuesday and told that the Reagan administration was ordering the expulsion of 21 Nicaraguan consular officials and the closing of all six Nicaraguan consulates.

The expulsions, which did not include anyone at the embassy in Washington, were in retaliation for the ejection of three U.S. diplomats from Nicaragua on Monday. They were accused by Nicaragua of engaging in subversive activities.

The Nicaraguan ambassador, Dr. Antonio Jarquin Toledo, arrived in Washington less than a month ago and has yet to submit his credentials to President Ronald Reagan. According to protocol, foreign ambassadors cannot formally assume their posts until their credentials have been presented.

In Dr. Jarquin's case, the breach of diplomatic code was the least of his problems.

A month ago, he was a practicing gynecologist in Managua. Then, with only a smattering of international experience — he briefly handled liaison between the Sandinist government and Socialist parties in Europe — Dr. Jarquin was selected to become Nicaragua's fifth ambassador to Washington since 1979.

Lack of diplomatic experience is the rule at the Nicaraguan Embassy. Not one member of the staff ever served abroad before being assigned to Washington, according to the embassy's spokesman, Angela Sabellos. Familiarity with English, she said, is the reason most were selected.

Nicaragua's established diplomatic corps was replaced along with the rest of the government in 1979, when the Sandinists seized power by overthrowing Anastasio Somoza, the longtime strongman of Nicaragua. One of the men to fall with Somoza was the dean of foreign diplomats in Washington, Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, who represented his country for 35 years.

The inexperience and youth of the current staff, combined with the tense state of relations between Washington and Managua, makes the Nicaraguan mission one of the most unorthodox embassy operations in Washington. "We invent our jobs as we do them," Miss Saballos said.

The embassy building itself does not conform to the norm for foreign legations. It is located in a middle-class area rather than in the elite Embassy Row neighborhood along Massachusetts Avenue.

And it is somewhat dilapidated. The entry hall was unlighted and unfurnished until a visitor remarked about the dark last week. The plaster and paint are crumbling from one wall of the main reception room downstairs and the carpet that covers the formal staircase is torn. A bomb threat made against the embassy Wednesday, and the police searches that followed added to the air of turmoil.

The condition of the building, embassy staff members say, is a reflection of Nicaragua's lack of money and the government's spartan ideas about governing. "You don't need fancy furnishings to conduct business," one diplomat said.

Dr. Jarquin's appointment was made after the previous envoy, Francisco Fiallos Navarro, was dismissed for criticizing the Sandinist government as a "tyranny." The government charged Mr. Fiallos with stealing $619,000 from an embassy bank account after he was dismissed; Mr. Fiallos denied the charge.

The new ambassador is philosophical about the limits of his job. "We are not diplomats, we are politicians," he said. "We are learning the duties of diplomacy. The Nicaraguan people are not anti-American. The only thing we are asking is for the United States to respect our sovereignty and self-determination."

To that end, Dr. Jarquin said he hopes to increase his access to officials of the Reagan administration. "I want to open doors that have been closed to us," he said. That was the day before the consular officials were expelled.

U.S. General Opposes Salvador Combat Role

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — General Edward C. Meyer, the U.S. Army chief of staff, says he would oppose the sending of combat forces to El Salvador because Americans would not support them and because the Salvadorans themselves were not fully committed to defeating leftist insurgents there.

The general, in response to reporters' questions Thursday, said that the United States might have to consider intervention with troops if there was turmoil after the elections in El Salvador later this year.

But he said the option should be considered only if there is a clear identification of political purposes, a statement of military objectives and a public understanding of the costs in military manpower, weapons, money and time.

He also said that economic aid was at least as important as military assistance in Central America.

The general said that his views reflected those of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military advisers to the president. His comments were the most forthright public expression so far of the reasons for senior military officers' opposition to sending combat forces to the region.

General Meyer also contended that limiting the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador was a mistake. If the military needed "sufficient advisers to do a specific job, you ought to put in that number of advisers," he said, adding that the military should "surge to a larger number when you needed to perform a specific training mission."

He also said that if the military services are not permitted to employ sufficient forces, "then we should stand up and say we can't do that with the forces involved."

"We didn't do that in Vietnam," General Meyer said. "We inched our way in. Then all of a sudden we were there." The general, who served as a field officer in Vietnam, said, "I was a bit confused as to why I was over there."

Drawing on the lessons of Vietnam, General Meyer said that it would be wrong to have "soldiers at the end of the string, without having the support of the American people." He said that such support does not exist now, and that he would protest to the president if he saw a move toward sending troops to Central America.

General Meyer also said the United States could not defeat an insurgency where "that nation isn't fully committed to the resolution of its internal problem." That commitment has not been evident in El Salvador, he said.

The Reagan administration has said that U.S. troops would be sent to Central America only as trainers and advisers. But members of Congress and others have expressed fears that the United States would edge into Central America as it slid into Vietnam 20 years ago.

General Meyer said he would recommend sending troops if he thought that the move would solve the Salvadoran government's guerrilla problem. But he said he felt that economic assistance was more important now.

He said that having been in a guerrilla war in Vietnam, "I realize that, unless you have the commitment of the people, of the indigenous forces, you're not going to solve a guerrilla war."

General Meyer said publicly what other military officers have said privately, that "there has been a crying need to pull together the economic, political, as well as the military arms of government, so that we're applying to Central America coherent programs."

He said Mr. Reagan "is headed in that direction" with the naming of a special envoy for Central America and with other recent changes within the administration. The overall approach, the general said, was to wean Nicaragua from Cuba and the Soviet Union; to help Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama to ward off leftist incursions and to assist El Salvador through political, military and economic aid.

He said economic assistance "is very critical because guerrilla war is based on the legitimate concerns of the people."

Honduran Says Pentagon to Ask Aid Increase

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of the Honduran armed forces said Thursday that senior Defense Department officials had agreed to ask Congress for a large increase in U.S. military assistance to his country over the next several years.

A senior civilian official in the Defense Department later confirmed that the administration expects to request additional aid later this year, but said no final decisions had been made about the amount or type of assistance.

The U.S. Army chief of staff, General Edward C. Meyer, said the Joint Chiefs of Staff had discussed the possibility of building as many as six airfields in Honduras to aid the movement of Honduran troops and supplies used to intercept arms shipments from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The overall Honduran military leader, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who is in Washington for four days of meetings with administration officials and congressional leaders, said in an interview that $400 million in military aid over three years would be the minimum amount necessary to meet the security needs of Honduras.

The administration has asked Congress for $37.3 million in security assistance for the current fiscal year and $41 million for the next fiscal year.

General Alvarez, warning that Nicaragua is engaged in a major arms buildup with Soviet and Cuban help, said Honduras needed an array of new weapons "to be able to defend ourselves."

"Honduras has many security needs," he said. "Old equipment must be replaced, other systems must be completed. We do not seek to enter an arms race, but we need certain equipment to have the guarantee to defend our country."

Specifically, General Alvarez said that the Honduran military needed transport and combat aircraft, artillery, anti-tank weapons and an improved air defense system.

The United States has increasingly looked to Honduras in recent years to serve as a base for U.S. military and intelligence activities in Central America. General Alvarez and the Honduran government, which is headed by a civilian president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, have become key allies in the Reagan administration's efforts to thwart expansion of Soviet and Cuban influence in Central America.

The Honduran government agreed last month to permit the United States to send more than 100 additional military advisers to Honduras, tripling the current number, and to open a training base there for Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers.

The Honduran military, according to administration officials, has also been Washington's close partner in the training, arming and directing of Nicaraguan rebels who have received covert U.S. aid.

General Meyer told reporters that the construction of up to six airfields in Honduras would give the Honduran military greater mobility in its efforts to block the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

A Pentagon spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., said later that there were no plans for the United States to build such fields, but left open the possibility that such plans might evolve.

Computer Executive Dies in U.S. Car Crash

By Isadore Barmash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The president of a successful new computer company died Wednesday afternoon in a car crash in California's Silicon Valley, hours after his company had made him a millionaire by selling its stock to the public for the first time.

Dennis R. Barnhart, 40, president and chief executive officer of Eagle Computer Inc., with a companion, was driving home to his wife and three children when he lost control of his red Ferrari a block from company headquarters in Los Gatos.

The car tore through 20 feet of metal guard rail and crashed into the bottom of a ravine.

Mr. Barnhart was dead on arrival at Los Gatos General Hospital. His companion, Sheldon R. Caughey, 40, president of the Pacific States Yacht Co., was critically injured.

The accident immediately raised questions about the future of the company, considered one of the most promising smaller producers of desktop computers for home and office use. Largely because of Mr. Barnhart's management skills, the company's sales have doubled every quarter since it was incorporated in May 1982.

Word of the accident shattered the jubilant mood in Eagle's crisp, modern headquarters. The concentration of such companies in the area have won it the nickname Silicon Valley, a reference to the silicon chips used in computers.

Mr. Barnhart, trained as an electrical engineer, scored a solid success with the company's first offering of stock to the public.

The 2.75 million shares offered on the over-the-counter market at $13 each were snapped up within hours, rising in value to $17 and closing at $15.50. In its first day of trading Wednesday, the company had made $37 million, putting the value of Mr. Barnhart's 592,000 shares at $9 million. Trading in the stock was halted Thursday after the news of Mr. Barnhart's death.

On Thursday, Eagle carried out a contingency plan that it had prepared in case of the loss of a senior manager, according to a company spokesman.

Ronald N. Mickwee, 37, executive vice president and chief operating officer, was named to replace Mr. Barnhart, a spokesman for Charles Kappenman, the chairman and founder, said after a meeting Thursday.

AP

Dennis R. Barnhart

Mr. Barnhart, of Everett, Washington, came to Eagle in November 1981 at Mr. Kappenman's invitation to be vice president for marketing. He had been vice president for Synertek Inc., a semiconductor producer and subsidiary of Honeywell Inc. Five months after joining Eagle, Mr. Barnhart was named president.

Liao Chengzhi, China Negotiator At Hong Kong Talks, Dies at 75

United Press International

BEIJING — Liao Chengzhi, 75, China's chief negotiator in talks over the future of Hong Kong, died Friday of a heart attack, about a week before he was expected to be elected vice president.

"Liao Chengzhi's death is a great loss to our party and people," a government statement said. Mr. Liao, who was vice president of the National People's Congress, died on the fifth day of its 17-day session. The congress is scheduled to elect state leaders next weekend.

As head of the Overseas Chinese Commission, which deals with relations with Chinese living outside China, and a member of the ruling Politburo, Mr. Liao was a leading candidate for the vice presidency.

His death leaves a gap in China's negotiating team in the talks with Britain on the future of Hong Kong.

In the past year, Mr. Liao had led Beijing's efforts to regain control of the British colony. A 99-year lease on the port city expires in 1997 and China intends to exert its sovereignty.

Mr. Liao, a former associate of Chou En-lai, also was active in trying to reunify Taiwan with the Chinese mainland. His father was the closest confidant of Sun Yat-sen, who brought about the downfall of China's last imperial dynasty in 1911.

Kurt Tank

MUNICH (UPI) — Kurt Tank, 85, one of Germany's leading aircraft builders and designer of the Condor, the first passenger plane to cross the Atlantic nonstop, died last Sunday.

As chief wartime constructor of Focke-Wulf, Mr. Tank worked on many fighter planes including the TA-152 used toward the end of the war, and the adaptable FW-190 as well as the Condor.

His plans for the jet fighter TA-183 fell into Soviet hands after the war and are thought to have formed the basis for the MiG-15.

Mr. Tank, who was born in the Prussian town of Bromberg, studied in Berlin and became chief constructor at Focke-Wolf in Bremen in 1931.

Seven years later the four-engined Condor made its first nonstop flight across the Atlantic.

After the war, Mr. Tank refused an invitation to work for the Soviet Union and went instead to Argentina, where he designed the Pulqui-2 for the government, and later to India.

He returned to West Germany in the late 1960s and lived the last years of his life in Munich.

■ *Other deaths:*

Oldrich Svestka, 61, editor of the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily, Rude Pravo, and a member of the party secretariat, on Thursday, Ceteka reported Friday.

Robert Brougham, 74, former board chairman and chief executive officer of the Arabian American Oil Co., Wednesday in a hospital in La Jolla, California.

William Tuck Jr., 86, governor of Virginia from 1946 to 1950, Thursday following a lengthy illness in South Boston, Virginia.

Robert Elkon, 55, a dealer in classic modern and contemporary art, of cancer Thursday in New York.

Dr. John Alexander Mackay, 94, president emeritus of the Princeton Theological Seminary and former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Thursday in Hightstown, New Jersey.

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Common Purpose

The insistence with which the NATO governments — and at the Williamsburg meeting, Japan as well — have been declaring their unity of late may suggest the presence of at least some anxiety about how divided they seem. Reaffirmation at Brussels last week of the decision to install American intermediate-range Pershing and cruise missiles this year if there is no agreement with the Soviet Union to limit Soviet SS-20 deployment was unfortunately diluted just a bit by the acknowledgment that Greece was not signing and that the Folketing has qualified Danish support for the plan.

The West German, British and Netherlands commitments to the missile program are well known to face substantial domestic opposition. Questions of East-West trade and of technology exports to the East continue to cause inter-allied difficulties and have been discussed at the Atlantic Council meeting this week in Paris. Speaking generally, it may be said that European public confidence in U.S. policy is not as great today as it was before the administrations of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, especially concerning arms control issues and Washington's approach to Moscow.

But it is not a membership requirement of NATO that one approve the whole of U.S. policy, nor that Americans approve all their allies do. It is not even necessary that every NATO member agree with the decision to deploy Pershings and cruises, so long as the principal powers, who bear the main responsibility, are in agreement.

The essential unity of NATO follows from the fact that its purpose is specific, limited and eminently necessary: to assure by mutual effort the security of Western Europe. This simplicity is its strength, a point that has not always been appreciated by those who have tried to make more of NATO and find more tasks for it. The fact that the Atlantic Council did meet in Paris at the invitation of France is evidence of this fundamental unity, which exists among governments otherwise deeply critical of one another on matters such as international monetary and economic policy, revolution in Central America and the role of the industrial nations in the Third World.

In the most important sense, then, the recent declarations of common purpose are not hollow claims. NATO, in fact, is a great deal stronger and more united than passing events may make it seem.

The Soviets constantly play on allied differences, as it does today on the missile question, but this strategy has never been successful and it is not proving a success today. The NATO deployment of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles is certain to go ahead unless serious concessions are soon made by the Soviet Union on its own deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

The NATO alliance continues to respond effectively to a real threat which is directly felt by people throughout the West European countries. That is why it works, and works well. NATO will change when the Soviet Union lifts that threat. Moscow could profitably begin to do so by lifting the specific threat produced by its unwarrantably large, and provocative, deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles, aimed at the nations of Western Europe.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nanny at the Gates

An officious government continues to tell Americans whom they may hear, by selectively denying visas to foreigners with controversial beliefs. Cuban and Soviet scholars, Chilean dissidents, Japanese pacifists, Irish nationalsts and their hard-line Protestant enemies have been barred at the border because their presence would be contrary to U.S. interests.

What interests? What national purpose is served by barring Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the articulate former member of the British Parliament? The U.S. State Department perceives a threat in her intention to speak and raise money for Nicky Kelly, an imprisoned member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party. Well, we don't think much of her cause, either, and we would not contribute a dime. But we are equally sure that the government's definition of the national interest damages America's reputation as an open society of intelligent, free citizens capable of deciding for themselves whether to hear or ignore a speaker and to support or boycott the speaker's cause.

Washington claims to be evenhanded in granting or denying visas, but its only clear policy is that the national nanny knows best.

American citizens do expect their governors to exercise judgment, but not in ways that insult their intelligence. On rare occasions, reasons of state may justify an exclusion, particularly when a friendly nation has good reason to request it. An open-door policy would keep such requests to a minimum. A self-reliant nation does not admit visitors as a favor to them or to approve their ideas. The exclusion of guests who will obey our laws is an affront to Americans and a sign of timidity to the world.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Name for the '00s

"The sixties were a lot like the twenties," somebody was saying the other day. "That kind of vitality seems to run in 40-year cycles." If so, the next cycle will come up in the ... in the ... um, in the whats?

The next decade will obviously be called the nineties, but what does one call the decade after that? A name will be necesary long before that decade dawns. One possibility is the oughts, as in the old-timer's "the winter of ought-seven." But that would ignite grammarians and purists: the very word, someone would quickly point out, arises from an error in juncture. In theory it is as silly to say "an ought" at it would be to say "an ewspaper."

Then why not correct the term and call the decade the noughts? One reason is the potential for more argument, this time over spelling: nought or naught? Fowler notes that nought is usually reserved for zero, leaving naught for poetic and rhetorical uses. Either way, the overriding connotation is discouragingly negative. Even if the years 2000 to 2009 should turn out to be dismal, why prejudge the decade as one that will come to nought/naught?

What is left? The gap remains glaring, a vocabulary vacuum abhorred by nature.

Our suggestion is the ohs. That would be accurate; each year in the decade has at least two O's in its name. And the ohs, with a connotation of wonder, would be fittingly optimistic for that start of a century. The one drawback is that someone seeking to make a point about federal deficits and debt might be tempted to spell it "the owes."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Maggie Closes An Era

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's landslide re-election looks dazzling. This has to be written before the final count is in, but the statistics matter less than the sense already established that the vote is a watershed for Britain and, in a way, for Europe.

There is a paradox in the conclusions to be drawn. It has been an inward-looking, nationalistic campaign, with little sense of what is going on in the rest of the world. But that in itself is part of a pattern in the democracies, where crisis is driving vision down to a local focus.

At the same time, it is a signal from the country that first launched the idea of nonrevolutionary socialism, with the Fabians in the 1920s, that the idea can go no further.

The philosopher Sir Isaiah Berlin, with the self-mocking wit that is the hallmark of continuing British civility, suggests it means that the counterrevolution has arrived.

In the last couple of years conservatives have been winning almost everywhere but in France. And in France the Socialists are in grave trouble precisely because they overestimated the public's desire for a radical change of society, and cannot deliver a painless cure for transformation.

One of the nice things about British society is its intellectual tolerance. Sir Isaiah, who is leftish, sees the demonstrative rebuff to Labor as a popular verdict of failure in its promise to deliver a better world. Peregrine Worsthorne, an arch-Tory publicist, sees the result of Labor success in achieving reform.

This is still a profoundly democratic country, for all the vivid rhetoric in the campaign. Mrs. Thatcher has won votes from the decisive floating middle and even the unemployed (polls estimate one in four jobless endorsed her), because nobody really believes she is going to abolish the welfare state. She couldn't. She can trim it, reshape it somewhat, shame it.

She cannot reverse profound changes that have occurred since World War II, and to which she contributed by enabling large numbers of workers to become home owners. A lot more people have a stake in stability and keeping steady now, which is what Mr. Worsthorne meant. Despite the recession, Labor's traditional supporters have acquired access to social benefits they want to protect, while the party has succumbed to radical theories they do not share.

Pie in the sky has lost credibility. A better-educated, better-anchored public has come to accept Mrs. Thatcher's homilies that you can't expect to consume what you don't turn a hand to produce. That, I think, is what Sir Isaiah meant.

Mrs. Thatcher does believe in her Victorian values. "She considers the idle rich just as reprehensible as the idle poor," is the characteristically stylish way Mr. Worsthorne puts it. It appeals because, like her or not, people consider her straightforward. She gives a feeling of reliability and dedication to national as opposed to sectarian interest.

Of course, there are circumstantial factors. Labor ran a miserable, bickering campaign. The emergence of the alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals served primarily to split the opposition. The Conservatives' triumph, aided by favorable redistricting, is based on about the same percentage of less than half the total vote as Mrs. Thatcher's more modest win four years ago.

It remains to be seen what will happen to the Labor Party. It won't be the same. The alternatives are that the unrepentant left-wingers arguing for more audacity will take over completely and drive it to the fringe while the alliance begins to consolidate into an effective second party, or that it will regroup and seek the center-left again.

There are Conservative extremists, too, who might intoxicate Mrs. Thatcher with her own slogans and lure her into misreading her overwhelming majority. These are the short-term questions, and the likelihood is that the answers won't be dramatic but will sort themselves out into a tolerable balance.

Thoughtful Britons on both sides of the political divide, exultant or abashed, are already beginning to think of the longer-term questions that the end of the era of belief in socialist promise implies. They know that Mrs. Thatcher has no prospect for resolving the heavy unemployment that her rigorous policy accelerated. They are concerned that a Victorian revival of pride that pleases the haves, new and old, offers nothing to inspirit the young.

The elections have proved again that you can't beat somebody with nobody; in troubled times, people go for Churchillian truths ahead of airy promises. The vote also shows the persisting big gap between the past and an inexorable future — a gap still waiting to be bridged.

The New York Times.

Who Said America Should Do It Britain's Way?

By David S. Broder

LONDON — The British election campaign just finished was excruciatingly bad in so many ways that one wishes every single wide-eyed American reformer who argues that U.S. politics and government would be oh so much better if we just did things the British way had been over here to share this experience.

It would shatter all his or her illusions, starting with the widespread notion that it is silly to conduct campaigns for two years when the British can do the job in four weeks.

The belief that a four-week campaign is an ideal instrument for drawing forth the issues and testing the candidates may once have had some validity. It may have been true when parliamentary candidates quietly toured their constituencies, discussing matters, one on one or in small groups, with the voters. But put a short, intensive campaign into today's high-tech setting, dominated by television and the polls, and the result is an echo-chamber bedlam from which all reasonable people flee in horror.

During the first half of America's two-year presidential campaigns, the contenders are no more than offstage noises. Even during the primaries, they are no more than a Tuesday night nuisance on television. From Labor Day to election day they demand a bit more attention but still share the stage with the World Series and college and professional football.

But in the four-week British campaigns there is no escaping the politicians. They are on the tube morning, noon and night, with press conferences, interviews, phone-ins and debates, long blocks of time on the early and late news, and a batch of 5-, 10- and 15-minute party propaganda programs, broadcast free by every channel.

The Sunday Times published a poll confirming my impression that people were choking on the force-fed television electioneering. Only 3 percent said they wished there were more; more than 50 percent said "too much."

Speaking of polls, that is another area of wretched excess. Like vitamins, they come at least one a day; there were seven last Sunday. Robert Worcester, one of the leading pollsters, did 43 in four weeks for nine different clients.

Ivor Crewe, one of the best of the polling analysts, developed Crewe's Third Law: "The more implausible the result of a poll, the more attention it will receive." And what is true of polls is equally true of issues. The static level is so high in these brief campaigns that any statement that is not absurd tends to be ignored.

You think British campaigns require politicians to "talk sense" to the voters? You should have been here during the four days consumed in deciding whether Labor's Dennis Healey was a rotter or just a fool to have accused Prime Minister Thatcher of "reveling in slaughter" during the Falklands war. It made Jimmy Carter's Playboy interview seem like high-level stuff.

Another myth shattered by these elections was the belief that the British system provides a much clearer policy mandate than America's. Margaret Thatcher's government was as coy about its future plans as Richard Nixon was in 1972. Her opponents were never able to force her into talking about the real choices to be faced, on raising taxes, or cutting services or borrowing more deeply — or of her plans, if any, for curing unemployment. All those decisions were put off until after the elections.

Mrs. Thatcher, like any American president with a lead in the polls, treated the opposition contemptuously. Her behavior was encouraged by the absurdity of the British electoral system, which builds an exaggerated parliamentary majority on a plurality of the popular vote; which, in effect, junks the majority of ballots, by the winner-take-all rule in a three-way race; and which penalizes most heavily the middle-road party with the most evenly distributed support.

Even the supposed British advantage of producing highly competent party leaders, fully capable of becoming prime minister, was debunked this year. Michael Foot was an embarrassment to Labor and Roy Jenkins proved less than effective for the Alliance. The most admired leader, David Steel, came from the party with the fewest seats. And this is supposed to be the model? Don't you believe it.

The Washington Post.

Completing An Afghan Settlement

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — The United Nations mediation effort on Afghanistan has reached a make-or-break stage. Although the emerging agreement is hardly ideal, it may offer the best hope for getting Soviet forces out and advancing U.S. interests in Southwest Asia.

After a year of quiet shuttle diplomacy, intensive negotiations in April between Pakistan, Afghanistan and a UN undersecretary-general, Diego Córdovez, have resulted in agreement on most provisions of a 20-page "comprehensive settlement."

Moscow would be committed to a step-by-step withdrawal of combat forces and weaponry within a definite time period. Pakistan would be required to stop all support for the Afghan resistance, including weapons shipments through its territory.

Several critical issues remain to be settled when negotiations resume on June 16, notably the time frame of the withdrawal. Islamabad wants the pullout completed in six months, while Moscow holds out for 18. But, much to the Reagan administration's surprise, the UN effort is tantalizingly close to successful conclusion.

The issue before Washington is no longer whether a settlement is possible but whether the type envisioned would be acceptable. America, the Soviet Union and China would have to endorse the agreement before it could be implemented.

The most controversial aspect of the settlement scenario is that it does not provide for replacement of the Soviet-installed Babrak Karmal regime. Moscow contends that the regime could survive without support from Soviet forces if "foreign interference" were stopped.

This is highly doubtful, however, because Mr. Karmal has become the symbol of the occupation. But the agreement would give the Soviets a face-saving opportunity to phase him out while shaping a more effective, decentralized Soviet-oriented regime.

Moscow and Kabul are offering Afghanistan's diverse ethnic groups more autonomy than they enjoyed under the monarchy, including exemption from virtually all taxation. What could emerge initially from the UN scenario is a political hybrid: a Sovietized mini-state in Kabul and environs coexisting uneasily with a largely undisturbed countryside.

So long as the Kabul regime is "friendly," Soviet sources suggest, Moscow does not much care how it governs. A "friendly" government is defined as one that would retain Soviet military advisers and could be relied on to invite Soviet forces back in the event of a military emergency in Iran or Afghanistan itself.

If the negotiations fail, Moscow is likely to make a greatly intensified military effort to crush the resistance. Thus, America faces a stark choice between supporting the agreement or watching helplessly as the resistance is decimated in future years.

Washington no longer has the option of increasing aid to the resistance, because Pakistan is not prepared to cooperate. It fears that escalated fighting would multiply the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq recognizes that Moscow could easily destabilize his narrowly based regime.

This has led Pakistan to insist on a mutual noninterference clause that would prohibit Afghan manipulation of Pashtun and Baluch separatism in Pakistan just as it would bar Pakistani support for the Afghan resistance.

Publicly, most resistance factions denounce the agreement, pledging to fight on until all Soviet influence is eradicated. Privately, many noncommunist Afghans accept the Pakistani argument that the first objective should be to get Soviet forces out.

America should encourage Pakistan to get the best bargain it can, but not stand in the way of a settlement. A Soviet withdrawal would serve U.S. security interests in the Gulf region and South Asia. In the event of a crisis involving movement of Soviet forces through Afghanistan, Washington would have much more warning time than now.

The agreement would help to stabilize South Asia by removing the Afghan conflict as a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.

Soviet withdrawal would be a victory for international public opinion expressed in successive UN resolutions calling for a Soviet pullout. Conversely, America would quickly lose the political benefits it has gained from Soviet embroilment if it appeared to the world that Washington wanted to prolong the bloodshed for its own strategic reasons — "fighting to the last Afghan."

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This article was adapted by The New York Times from one in Foreign Policy magazine.

Other Opinion

What the Lady Signifies

The Iron Lady has lived up to her reputation, winning the British elections with flying colors. [Labor's defeat] must raise questions in the opposition. Is it confirmation that socialism can survive only in times of prosperity?

— *De Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp, Belgium).*

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's return to power with such a massive majority represents a vindication of her remarkable strength, her style, and above all of her dream of a new, slimmed-down Britain, on the verge of technological revolution and, ultimately, prosperity.

— *The Daily Mirror (Sydney).*

Back From Williamsburg

Mitterrand made it back from Williamsburg. Already the dollar has had time to leap to 7.55 francs, to 7.63, to 7.68, past 7.70 — faster than Concorde, ever higher. Mitterrand may wonder if he wouldn't have done better, as he once envisaged, not to attend the summit. At least his pride would have been spared.

— *Le Canard Enchainé (Paris).*

[Mr. Mitterrand is giving Frenchmen the impression] of a skillful, tired tactician, not the forceful father figure demanded by French institutions in times of strife.

— *Walter Schwartz, The Guardian (London).*

FROM OUR JUNE 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Anglo-Russian Entente

REVAL, Estonia — King Edward has appointed the Russian Emperor an admiral of the British navy on board the Imperial yacht Standart. The sovereigns then visited the ships of the two squadrons. The Emperor was received with the honours due to his rank. The two Royal families next assembled aboard the British Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. M. Izvolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received the King's photograph. M. Izvolsky and Sir Charles Hardinge are in complete agreement in regard to the Macedonian question, but have made no reference to the Persian question. There is now a loyal "entente" concerning the common interests of the two countries, guaranteeing the peace of Europe.

1933: Solo Flight Continues

MOSCOW — Determined to make the first solo world-girdling flight an enviable one, James J. Mattern again changed his plans and took off from Beloye, near Irkutsk, and was last reported 750 miles west of Khabarovsk. Although he originally intended to stay all night at Beloye, he hopped off at 12:50 A.M. (Moscow time) and passed over Chita apparently with the intention of making a 1,400-mile flight direct to Khabarovsk, near the Manchurian border. If Mattern has reached there from Beloye without landing at an intermediary point, he will have made up most of the 36-hour delay caused by motor trouble which forced him to break his Omsk-Chita hop. He is on the seventh day of his flight.

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When the Japanese March In as Atlantic Allies

By René Foch

PARIS — This week's meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Paris follows on the heels of an innovative summit conference. At Williamsburg, for the first time in the series of summits launched in 1975 (if one excepts the occasional passing reference to peripheral issues like Afghanistan or Lebanon), the leaders of the principal industrial democracies broke through economics into the thick of military and political affairs.

It made a lot of sense for many reasons. Given the system in which our economies operate, the power of governments in the economic and monetary fields is far more limited than they would like us to believe. As Martin Feldstein, chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, remarked a few weeks ago, "By the traditional standard, it is as meaningless to say that the dollar is overvalued as it is to say that apples or typewriters are overvalued" — another way of saying that there is not much governments can do about it.

It also made sense for the seven leaders to deal with military affairs because the Russian buildup is a pressing reality: because the way the U.S. countermeasures are financed is a key factor in present monetary problems, and because governments themselves are the main actors in military affairs.

The more remarkable thing about Williamsburg, however, was that Japan, which has traditionally adopted a low profile in such matters, joined in this bold innovation. Thanks in good part to the forceful personality of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese government recognized that security problems are "indivisible and must be approached on a global basis."

Mr. Nakasone may indeed be ahead of his public opinion, but the fact is that Japanese perception of the Soviet military challenge is evolving. The reasons include the growth of the Soviet Pacific fleet, which now makes up 30 percent of Soviet naval forces; doubling of the rate of Soviet intrusions into Japanese airspace; and deployment of 25 long-range Backfire bombers and some 100 SS-20s in the Soviet Far East.

First Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Gromyko has made clear that SS-20s which might be withdrawn from Europe would be deployed east of the Urals. No wonder Japan is watching the Geneva negotiations.

By signing the Williamsburg statement on security, the Japanese government openly adopted the position of the Atlantic alliance. The importance of that step is fundamental.

A good way to assess this is to imagine the way it looks from the Kremlin, which has been trying unsuccessfully for months to organize a Comecon summit meeting.

The Soviet Union already faced a coalition which, in economic terms, far outweighed it — America, with twice the Soviet GNP, plus Western Europe, with a GNP equaling America's. Now from across the world comes a power whose GNP roughly equals that of the Soviets and which excels in advanced technologies, including the lasers that will be so important in future military development. The picture must look bleak.

The likely outcome of this welcome display of strength and unity by the free world will be, after a decent interval, the start of meaningful negotiations in Geneva, even if in the meanwhile the streets are crowded with "spontaneous" demonstrations of unilateral pacifism.

The decision by Japan to in effect become a member of the great alliance is momentous. One wonders if the brilliant chess players in the Kremlin envisaged it.

The writer, a former senior official of the European Community, comments on international affairs in the French press. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

'A Lot of Interaction' With Japan

PARIS — At a meeting with the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris on Tuesday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was asked if he saw "an evolution in the relationship between the alliance and Japan on the basis of the Williamsburg declaration." He replied:

"I don't think that anybody is trying to work toward a formal alliance. There is a relationship between major industrial democracies and there is a common concern, born out of security interests on the one hand and economic linkages on the other. That was well illustrated by both statements that came out of Williamsburg.

"I think that the way in which that is working now is perfectly satisfactory. There is a lot of interaction between ourselves and the Japanese, diplomatic work, and of course direct relationship on security concerns and between Japan and Europe as well."

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

An SS-20 Rationale

Regarding "Why Did Russia Deploy SS-20s in the First Place?" (IHT, May 7) by Irving Kristol:

It is not, as Prof. Kristol suggests, that the question as to why the Soviets deployed SS-20s had not been asked. It has been posed repeatedly on both sides of the Atlantic since 1976. It seems, rather, that Prof. Kristol has not considered any but the conventional Cold War answer: that they are for a first-strike capability and/or nuclear blackmail.

While even more open-minded people concede that the SS-20 is a foul, threatening asnd unnecessary weapon, they have been able to place it in the context of mutual suspicion in which one side feels the need to replace "antiquated" weapons while the other views such modernization as a destabilizing threat that must in turn be countered.

I would refer Prof. Kristol to a December 1980 report prepared for the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee, which says: "Most analysts agree that the modernization of the [SS-] 4 and 5 force is long overdue. The SS-20 is in fact a derivative of the SS-16, an unsuccessful ICBM program." It was overdue, the report argued, in light of an aging, vulnerable missile system and the corresponding modernization of certain NATO nuclear forces.

Overdue too, as I am sure Prof. Kristol thinks, is the modernization of U.S. land-based strategic missiles. Could he understand it if the MX missile, which, like the SS-20, is also extremely accurate and carries several nuclear warheads, led the Soviets to "chilling speculations and perceptions" about U.S. "perceptions or intentions, or both?"

MARK R. THOMPSON.
Cambridge, England.

Just for the Pleasure

Bless you for printing *(IHT, June 4)* Mark Twain's address to Yale University on receiving his honorary degree. Saucy, sassy, witty and wise.

Every nation has its humorist, but only America could produce Twain. How about printing it again from time to time, just for the joy of it?

EVE KENT.
Paris.

Arab Land Ownership

Regarding "Those (Not Quite So) Oil-Rich Arab Sheikhs" (IHT, May 31) by Mohammad Abu Tarbush:

It is surprising that Arab ownership of land in the United States exists at all. I have noticed that foreigners are not allowed to buy land on the Arabian Peninsula. Based on the sensible principle of reciprocity, this would mean that the nationals of those Arab countries should not be able to purchase land abroad.

The same applies to many other countries, such as Malaysia, where the ownership of European or American real estate is the vogue among wealthy politicians and businessmen.

DOUGLAS D. HARTMANN.
Loulé, Portugal.

هكذا من الأصل

A Celebration for Newfoundland

Fete Brings Out Former Premier's Eloquence, Again

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland – The castle-sized iceberg has for several weeks been bobbing in the narrow throat that leads from the Atlantic into Saint John's harbor.

Though not unheard of, such a presence in June is rare, and some Newfoundlanders are describing it as a visual fanfare for the celebration on June 24 of the 400th anniversary of the day when Sir Humphrey Gilbert proclaimed this island a British possession, the first North American part of what was to become the British Empire.

About a mile from the shore where Sir Humphrey acted, Joseph R. Smallwood, the 83-year-old patriarch who in 1949 led Newfoundland out of its colonial status into confederation with Canada, is working on the second of four projected volumes of his Encyclopedia of Newfoundland.

He sold the first tome from a truck.

"I am at the moment seeking to remain solvent," said the populist figure, who 11 years after his defeat as premier still looms over the mythology of modern Newfoundland like a George Washington or a Huey Long.

During his 23 years in power Mr. Smallwood was known as Joey. Now he is often referred to as The OLF, which stands for "The Only Living Father."

The nomenclature is another reflection of the lyrical whimsy of islanders who call their settlements by such names as Come-by-Chance, Hearts Content, Hearts Delight, Hearts Desire and Too Good Arm. Similarly, a visitor or even a resident born elsewhere is termed a CFA, or a "Come From Away."

Mr. Smallwood, still a conversational spellbinder, learned his craft as a newspaper reporter and radio commentator. In his prime even his enemies admired his oratory, and he was in fine form the other day when a CFA called on him.

"If I were still premier I would observe the anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's proclamation in a big way but, of course, the story started almost 100 years earlier.

"What Sir Humphrey did — you know he was the half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh? — was merely to put the formal touch on what had been going on since 1497 when the British established to everybody else that they were cocks of the walk around here.

"Still, that proclamation launched what became the mightiest empire in the history of man. You realize that is what it was, don't you?"

As for active politics, he said, "If 100 percent of the people, not 99 percent, mark you, would sign a petition asking me to return, then I would consider it."

This seems unlikely since the current premier, Brian Peckford, remains popular, to a large extent because he has been running against Mr. Smallwood's record while effectively echoing Mr. Smallwood's style. The 40-year-old Conservative has won two elections by being as cautious about development plans as Mr. Smallwood, a Liberal, was grandiose.

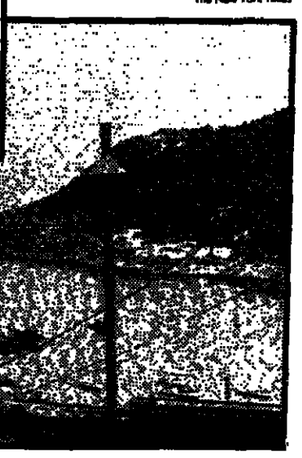
In keeping with the literary traditions of this place, Mr. Peckford has just written his own book, "The Past in the Present, a Personal Perspective on Newfoundland's Past."

In it he argues that Newfoundland "was frequently, as were all other colonies, a resource base to be exploited for the benefit of the mother country." The book implies that while mother countries may have changed, the riches continued to be drained in the years when Mr. Smallwood was at the helm.

The book contends that deals were struck giving away the bounty. Foreign fishing boats helped destroy the herring stocks, alien lumber interests cut down forests and gave the best jobs to the CFA's, and hydroelectric power is still sold to Quebec at low prices under contracts concluded by Mr. Smallwood.

As a result, despite its resources and hard-working people, Newfoundland remained the province of quaint-accented fisherfolk with the lowest per capita income in Canada.

This popular analysis explains why Mr. Peckford has strong support for his unwillingness to come to an agreement with Ottawa over ownership and control of the huge offshore oil deposits.



A lingering iceberg, below, floating at the entrance to the harbor at Saint John's, Newfoundland. Joseph R. Smallwood, left, former provincial premier, is continuing work on his Encyclopedia of Newfoundland.

The New York Times

Even critics of the Peckford stance such as William Callahan, the publisher of The Saint John's Daily News, say the premier's dilatory tactics are supported largely because in the past promised gifts turned to dross.

Mr. Callahan, a former Newfoundland energy minister, believes there is also a pragmatic side to the wait-it-out oil policy.

"It's clear that the government feels it can get a better deal from their fellow Conservatives if the Liberals are replaced in Ottawa in the next elections," he says.

This view has gained momentum with the fine showing that John Crosbie, 53, a Newfoundland member of Parliament, is making in his run for the national Conservative leadership.

But to some extent, the long retired and politically inert and Liberal Mr. Smallwood has played a role even in Mr. Crosbie's national success as a Tory.

Mr. Crosbie was once a protégé of Mr. Smallwood and a cabinet member in his provincial government. Thwarted by his leader's machinations and frustrated by his longevity, Mr. Crosbie organized a party rebellion. He was expelled and joined the Tories.

Mr. Crosbie may have been alluding to these events when he boasted about his training, saying that each year of his 17 years in Newfoundland politics was equal to 10 years anyplace else.

U.S. Court Red-Faced, Not for the First Time

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court apologized Wednesday when it announced it would not rule on what may be the most controversial question in U.S. law enforcement today: whether evidence seized illegally must be excluded from criminal trials. The justices said they had picked the wrong case.

It was not that they could not agree on the answer. They are expected to do that in another case, possibly in the court's next term. Many court observers believe that, given the right case, a majority of the nine justices will vote to allow the admission of illegally seized evidence in cases when police reasonably believed the seizure was legal. This is called a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule.

Six members of the court have complained publicly about the current operation of the exclusionary rule. Pressure to modify the rule is high, coming from the White House, Congress and the law enforcement community.

So the court picked a case, Illinois vs. Gates, though dissenters among the justices insisted it was the wrong case. The court twice heard arguments in the case and twice had new legal briefs submitted, a lengthy process that is expensive to all involved. The justices finally acknowledged Wednesday that the suit did not directly address the issue of the exclusionary rule.

This was one in a series of such episodes over the past few terms, and the second on a major case this term. On May 16, after hearing oral arguments and receiving scores of briefs, the court changed its mind and decided not to rule on the sensitive issue of reverse discrimination raised in a case involving the Boston police and fire departments.

The court said the case was moot. The dispute in Boston was over because all the laid-off city employees had been reinstated. But that was true even before the court decided to review the case.

The problem Wednesday, the court said, was that the issue of the exclusionary rule had not been presented as such to the lower state courts. The majority said, in effect, that the Supreme Court cannot second-guess a state court without having given it a first guess.

Justices are allowed to change their minds, and sometimes they too deserve a "good-faith exception." But in the Illinois case, the majority had been expressly warned of this problem by three justices, John Paul Stevens, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, who dissented when the court ordered the case re-argued in March.

Since the same justices probably would have voted against a good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule, however, their warnings might fairly have been perceived as an effort to avoid any ruling on the controversy.

It would be easier to accept the court's apology if the justices had not been complaining so vigorously in recent speeches about how overworked they are. The chief justice

NEWS ANALYSIS

is seeking legislation to reduce the workload through creation of a new national court of appeals.

Skeptics, and there are many, have suggested that the court take some steps itself to exercise self-discipline before seeking a fundamental change in the structure of the federal judiciary.

Illinois vs. Gates, like many exclusionary-rule cases, involves drugs. Police in Illinois received an anonymous letter alleging that Lance and Sue Gates were going to bring a load of drugs from Florida. Officers obtained a warrant, searched the Gates's home and found drugs.

The Illinois courts threw out the evidence, saying it had been obtained illegally because the warrant was based primarily on the anonymous letter. It was not sufficient to show the probability of criminal activity, as is required by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, the state courts said.

The justices finally decided that the issue in the case was the legality of the warrant, not the exclusionary rule.

EC Opens Office in India

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The European Community opened its first office in India Friday to try to create a better understanding of each other's market requirements, the community's delegation leader, Manfredo Macioti, said.

Innovative Leaders Rejuvenate a Crumbling U.S. City

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — A few years ago, Main Street here was a decaying monument to the economic forces that have swept 20th-century America: the exodus of Northern industry to the South and West and the flight of city people to the suburbs.

Main Street's once stately brick buildings had turned into empty storefronts or vandalized hulks, the shoppers had disappeared, and only the red-light district seemed to flourish after 5 P.M.

But in the last five years, despite the national recession and cutbacks in federal aid, a group of local business and government leaders has rejuvenated downtown Springfield, creating a model that is being increasingly studied by other middle-size cities.

Unemployment has been held below 7 percent, and last year Springfield was the only city in the Frost Belt to be among the top 10 gainers in retail sales.

A $30-million, 17-story office building has risen on the long-vacant lot next to City Hall. An abandoned toy factory has been turned into 200 renovated apartments. Four empty buildings have been pulled together to make a shopping arcade.

Springfield's Symphony Hall has been refurbished, a $17-million combination parking garage and performing arts theater is near completion, and work is beginning on an $11-million home for Springfield's leading tourist attraction, the Basketball Hall of Fame, along the banks of the Connecticut River.

Up the hill above Main Street, the Digital Equipment Corp. has converted part of the old Springfield Armory into a $25-million computer manufacturing facility. It employs 1,000 people.

In all, $500 million has been invested in Springfield in the last five years by private businesses and the city, state and federal governments, according to Mayor Theodore E. Dimauro.

"That's an enormous amount for a city of our size that isn't a state capital," Mr. Dimauro said.

Springfield is the second-largest city in Massachusetts, with a metropolitan area population of 528,000, and the fourth biggest in New England.

In many ways it is also a classic New England city. Built on a river, it enjoyed a golden age between the Civil War and the 1920s. The Springfield Armory prospered as the main government arms supplier and Dr. James A. Naismith invented basketball in a local YMCA.

Springfield's revival is attributed to a coalition of business, government and the press. The catalyst was the closing of the city's largest department store in 1975, a severe economic and psychological blow.

At the time, recalled David Starr, the publisher of the Springfield newspapers, former Mayor Charles V. Ryan Jr. proposed that the city's two insurance companies and 11 banks form a mortgage pool. The pool would lend money at two to three percentage points below market rates to developers approved by a civic coalition known as Springfield Central.

Mr. Starr, senior editor of the Newhouse group's 27 newspapers, urged the idea on James R. Martin, the chairman of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Co., Springfield's largest employer.

The next day, the story goes, Mr. Martin put in $5.2 million as seed money and soon had $15 million in commitments for the mortgage pool.

Although the first project, turning some old office buildings into rental housing, was run by the Springfield Institution for Savings, the other banks and insurance companies overcame their normal competitiveness and put their share of pool money into it.

As a master plan for redevelopment was worked out and consultants from around the country were hired to see how Springfield could use its crumbling buildings or its neglected river frontage, the work was coordinated by Springfield Central.

Peer pressure was strong, Mr. Martin said, and so was the coverage by Mr. Starr's papers, which made urban renewal a major topic.

Mr. Dimauro set up a group to expedite government clearances for redevelopment projects. He provided tax abatements and helped bring in $30 million in Urban Development Action grants and Community Development grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"It didn't hurt to have our man in Washington," the mayor added, referring to Representative Edward P. Boland, a Democrat from Springfield, who is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on HUD and independent agencies.

To clear out the city's red-light district, Springfield Central borrowed $350,000 from the mortgage pool to buy the last two bars where prostitutes had sought clients.

Springfield still has some problems. With all the new construction, there is an excess of good office space.

In the popular mind, the old image of the seedy downtown still lingers and Springfield has not attracted a major department store.

But Mr. Starr believes there is an important lesson for the United States in Springfield's success: "What Springfield really says is that it can be done if there are enough people in the community willing to work at it."

7 Die in Egypt Rail Crash

United Press International

CAIRO — At least seven persons were killed and 42 injured Friday in a collision between two trains heading toward Cairo, the police said.

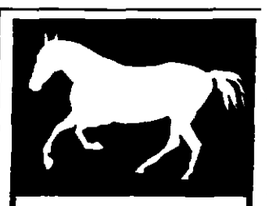
U.S. Bid to Talk To Barbie Seen Blocked by Paris

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The French Ministry of Justice has reportedly refused a U.S. Justice Department request to interview Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo officer imprisoned in France on charges that he ordered the murder of Jews and French resistance fighters.

The Justice Department is investigating whether the U.S. Army and the State Department cloistered Barbie after the war and helped him escape to Bolivia in 1951. Sources close to the inquiry said Thursday that France gave no "satisfactory" explanation for denying access to Barbie, who has been held in Lyons since his extradition in February by Bolivia.

"Their explanation was that we had no criminal case pending against Barbie," a State Department source said of the French authorities. "Therefore, we had no legal rights to interrogate him on French soil." But the source added: "If they had wanted us to talk to Barbie, they would have let us talk to him no matter what the ... language ... in the judicial treaty we have with France."



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ARTS / LEISURE

Moore at the Met; Master Burrower

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not since the enormous exhibition in Florence in 1972 has Henry Moore's work been seen in such strength outside his own country as in the major retrospective exhibition of his sculptures and drawings at the Metropolitan Museum.

Moore the sculptor and Moore the man have a very large American constituency. It is now half a century since discerning Americans began to collect his work. What is more, they keep coming. (Sometimes it seems as if there are Americans who cannot get out of bed in the morning until they have bought a Henry Moore.) Over and over again he has been the No. 1 choice for a big new public commission in the United States. Many thousands of Americans in cities and towns and on campuses big and small pass a monumental Moore every day of their lives. More than any other artist of our own time, he has been brought out of the museum and into the open and offered the gift of ubiquity.

Nor is it simply an American ubiquity. Walking toward the Houses of Parliament in London, we see a big Henry Moore. Coming out of the Karlskirche in Vienna, we see a big Henry Moore. Hurrying across Lincoln Center, we see a big Henry Moore. On our way to a meeting at the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris, we see a big Henry Moore. In fact, we may end up thinking that the only way to avoid seeing a big Henry Moore is to stay home and hide under the sofa.

Still, it is a fact of life that we can have too much ubiquity. Even in Venice, we welcome a change of century, and even in Athens we sometimes prefer the Byzantine Museum to the Acropolis. For this reason there are people who say "I've had it up to *here* with Henry Moore" — and not all of them are rival sculptors, either. Quite apart from that, no generation likes to feel that its immediate predecessor has told it what to look at. "Every great man is a finale," as Nietzsche said, and it is in human nature to call for a new music.

For all these reasons it might be better for the immediate reputation of Henry Moore if so many people did not harbor the delusion that they know all about him. For — make no mistake — it is a delusion. Henry Moore has been a practicing artist for more than 60 years. During that time he has worked long hours virtually every day, and whereas the public Moore is on view the world over, the private Moore has produced a huge body of work, much of it known only to the specialist and some of it known to hardly anyone. It is the ambition of this survey, organized by William S. Lieberman, chairman of the museum's Department of 20th Century Art, to set the record straight.

A good way to do this is to concentrate above all on work that came directly from the artist's hand — carvings in wood and sculpture, drawings and small-scale maquettes that may or may not have been enlarged later. No matter how sensitive to the artist's wishes a foundry may be, there is a difference in intimacy between the big-scale bronze and the maquette that speaks, or seems to speak, for the span of the hand and the individual pressure of fingers and thumb.

Even more personal to the artist is the carving in which he has literally burrowed into the wood, or into the stone. It so happens that many of the sculptors now most in favor in this country are builders, not burrowers, and it may even be that Americans in general are a building people, rather than a burrowing people. The distinction is a fundamental one, as to which much may be said on both sides. Building is a positive, external, constructive and optimistic act. To burrow is to risk oneself in quite another way. Building, we reach for the sky. Burrowing, we dig not only into wood or stone, but into the collective memory. A wholesome society needs both activities.

Henry Moore has never built, in an additive way, but he has burrowed to great purpose. His earliest games began in a quarry. Eleventh-century carvings in a local church meant much to him when he was first in school. It was as if preordained that his imagination went to work in terms of the right hand digging into clay, or wood, or stone, and the left hand holding it steady. Even the look of his native Yorkshire — arguably the most generous of all English landscapes — seems to speak for the sculptural impulse, such is the nobility of its enveloping forms.

That aspect of Henry Moore is easily forgotten, now that it would be difficult to walk down Madison Avenue and not see his name in one or more gallery windows. The exhibition at the Met can do him a great service if it gets us away from Moore the monumentalist and Moore the maker of desirable small sculptures with which popular taste has long ago come to terms. We need to start all over again, if we possibly can, and Lieberman's exhibition is planned with that in mind.

There are many early carvings, for instance. (Huge as is the documentation of Moore's work, there are one or two surprises in this and other contexts.) It is easy to forget that by the time he turned 21 in July 1919, Moore had seen active service in World War I — initially he was the youngest man in his regiment — and had spent three months in a military hospital after having been gassed. When he finally got to art school in September 1919 it was not as an unfocused boy but as a seasoned man who was very well able to see what was wrong with an educational system that was based on what he later called "the complete domination of later, decadent Greek art as the only standard of excellence."

Looking at the great art libraries of the present day, at the art magazines on every good newsstand and at the coverage of art on public television, we have to remember that in the early 1920s there were very few illustrated books, no color slides, very few international magazines and virtually no serious discussion of new art. Nor were there museums of modern art, in our present-day sense. Dealers in living art were hard to find, and collectors of living art even more so. Experience did not come predigested. You had to work to get out from under an antiquated educational tradition, and when you were finally free of it you found that your troubles were only beginning. You had come from nowhere, and you were nobody.

But exactly 25 years later, H.S. Moore, the first-year student at Leeds Art School, had turned into Henry Moore the international celebrity. In Paris, in New York and at the Venice Biennale he enjoyed the kind of success that had never before come the way of an English sculptor. His idiom had a universal currency. He himself was changed not at all by this, any more than he has changed since. He had, and he has still, the same wife, the same house, the same friends, the same tastes in food and drink and the same forthright radical convictions. He never seems to be irritated or in a hurry. A less pompous man never trod the earth.

And yet somehow, between 1925 and 1946, he did a prodigious amount of hard thinking. Some of it was done on his own. Some of it, in the mid-1930s, was done with friends and neighbors who included Piet Mondrian, Ben Nicholson and Barbara Hepworth among artists and Herbert Read and Adrian Stokes among aestheticians. (Kenneth Clark was a friend and early patron in London.) Moore in the 1930s was part of an English avant-garde that was not at all provincial in its allegiances.

It is worth looking back to 50 years ago, when Adrian Stokes and others were formulating for the first time the kind of complex reaction to Moore that was later to become an everyday matter (even if it was rarely to be so well put). Here is what Stokes had to say about a carved and reinforced concrete reclining figure done in 1933:

"Here are the peaks of the feminine form, realized at last freely, with the aid of mere connecting rods; here as twin summits stand the tall cylindrical knees; here the topmost plateau of the head; while so simple and uniform are the links between these forms that the composition as a whole may suggest an image of Cleopatra reclining in the stern of an Egyptian barge, her long body in such unison with the boat that her propped-up head, like the topmost section of a rudder oar, guides, steers and governs."

What Stokes understood, and what the last 50 years have proved over and over again, is that Moore has the power to unlock the gates of the dream even in people who had otherwise stopped dreaming a long time ago. This is not the only function of sculpture. Nor is it the function of sculpture that is now most in fashion. But the effect is one that people all over the world have prized.

It is in small sculptures and in drawings that the element of epic in Moore's art may most powerfully have its way with us. The bigger the piece, the greater the element of final definition. Weight and size sit as heavily upon us as they sit upon the earth. The nervous energy of the piece that can be held between our outstretched arms is replaced by a slow steady vibration like that of a great underground engine.

There is room for both extremes in a 60-year output like the one surveyed at the Met. But it is often in small carvings and unpredictable early drawings that the imagination seems to run freest and the ideas are most on the move. To see many such pieces in one place is always a memorable experience, and much is expected in this context of the Metropolitan Museum, where the show can be seen through Sept. 25.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Henry Moore's drawing "Two Women on a Bench in a Shelter" in Met show.

A Touch of P.G. Wodehouse

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Auction sales with a touch of P.G. Wodehouse extravaganza are infrequent occurrences. None ever came closer to that definition than the four-day affair conducted by Christie's at Godmersham Park in Kent, eight miles from Canterbury.

Everything about it was Wodehousian, starting with the historic country house itself. While Godmersham Park is undoubtedly an important house, where one of the great writers of Georgian England, Jane Austen, spent long periods writing some of her best-known novels such as "Mansfield Park," it was also transformed in the 1930s in a manner worthy of America as seen by Wodehouse.

On the excuse of restoring it to its original grandeur, the structure was virtually gutted in 1936. Doors were shifted from one end of a room to another, a whole Doric porch was removed from one side of the house, to be re-erected as a "folly" 300 yards away on top of a hillock, and the better part of a wing was shorn off because it did not look "nice."

THE ART MARKET

Above all, the whole house was redecorated to suit the wishes of New York-born Elsie Richter and her husband Robert Tritton, who had a professional interest in interior decoration and furniture.

Seeing Godmersham Park just before the objects were removed was a bit like walking into a film set of the 1930s. Underneath the faded veil left by the passage of time, all the rooms had that uniform look of any décor worked out from scratch — there were too many salmon-pink lampshades, the hangings in neo-18th-century style were a shade too elaborate.

Not surprisingly, there were few great pieces. One of the grandest, perhaps, was an outstanding George I gilt-wood chandelier that sold for £44,000 (about $27,800) on the first day. Another absolute rarity was a pair of tapestries attributed to John Vanderbank, who was in charge of the Royal Great Wardrobe in Soho between 1689 and 1727. These, understandably, went up to £41,800. A prominent English furniture dealer said he could not remember when he had last seen such a pair in the trade. Add to that a superb Queen Anne gilt-gesso armchair — £12,960 — a very good pair of early George III mahogany commodes with serpentine front — £25,920 — an admirable carved mahogany library armchair, also of the George III period — £8,600 — four or five other lots, and that was about it.

These are not really the makings of a great sale. The extraordinary thing is that, despite the small number of admirable objets d'art, brilliant commercial promotion turned the auction into a memorable event. A thick hard-bound catalog with entries that did not say a great deal — since in most cases there was little to be dwelt on — was part of it. In the main, however, personal contacts did the trick.

Two days before the sale, as I expressed a certain disappointment to Charles Beyer, Christie's furniture expert in the United States, who had just arrived from New York, his answer was: "I have reason to believe you will be surprised by the prices." How true.

Three minutes had barely elapsed at the first session on Monday, when inexplicable things started happening. A George II gilt-wood longstool jumped to £34,560, quadrupling Christie's highest estimate without any obvious reason. The next lot sold for exactly the same price. Described in the catalog as an important pair of Regency ormolu candelabra in the Régence style — i.e. the French style of the years 1714 to 1725 — they were an incongruous hodge-podge of Régence scrolling branches, unexpectedly topped by rams' heads, and a neoclassical base, to which greyhounds seated on their hind legs added a touch of whimsy. Their main interest was to prove that the Victorian taste for composite design has Regency period antecedents. Rarity was the only argument in their favor — it would be almost impossible to find another such pair in the market.

The candelabra set the pace for the sale. Suddenly, the ratio that is usually maintained at auction between price and intrinsic quality — including the degree of rarity — was forgotten. A French gilt-wood side table of the early 18th century went up to £91,800, easily four times the highest conceivable price the most expensive dealer would dare ask for it. This was acquired by an American buyer, Mrs. Carol Petrie, who is rarely seen at auction.

George I chair in Godmersham Park sale.

This freakish price was not the only one. A George I armchair upholstered in floral petit-point needlework and sold for £84,000 can easily be considered to have fetched four times the maximum value a professional might put on it. The same unidentified buyer paid £48,600 for a George III mahogany armchair, a beautiful piece but far from unique. Here, the price was four times Christie's higher estimate and, according to an English dealer who requested not to be identified, two and a half times the highest possible price in the trade.

A Queen Anne gold and lacquer center table with lobed top was knocked down at £48,600 — "It would be a miracle if we sold that at our shop for £25,000," the same dealer whispered. A George I green and gold lacquered bureau-cabinet fetched £81,000, easily three times such a piece would go for in the trade. However, when asked about the effect such prices might have on his business, another high-powered London dealer replied "None whatsoever." There is little doubt that he is right.

What made such prices possible was the attendance of an unusually high number of new or relatively new buyers with a taste for good objets d'art but only the slightest acquaintance with the art market in general and the auction game in particular. The atmosphere of what struck them as the epitome of an English country house conditioned them to accept prices unheard of before, prices that they might have been reluctant to offer in any other context.

The illusion created by what had once been a great house and by the name of Jane Austen — despite the fact so little looked like anything Jane Austen must have seen — was enough. The Hollywoodian remake of the 1930s, far from having an adverse effect, made it all more familiar to part of the attendance, who bought Old World relics rather like Alice in Wonderland meandering among antiques.

"Experts" had suggested prices to them — "I think that this may well go up to . . ." — and in that context mere suggestion was enough. Hence the financial result: £1,960,264 within a single morning session, £3,976,362 all told — the highest sale this century. That this may happen at all is in itself a remarkable occurrence, but not one in which incid professionals take much pleasure. They are only too well aware of the potential backlash, when daydreamers wake up from their "Old England" dream.

In Rome Galleries: Intrinsic Italian Qualities

By Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — "The plague has come here too," said a young but serious Italian artist at the opening of "Il Tuffatore," a show of six artists under 30. There were lights, sound, spiky hairdos, mannikins, assemblages, photo projections, and ah yes, paintings. These were jagged quickies of trench-coated men, goggled cyclists, silhouettes of girls in nervous disco poses and silly monsters.

Il Tuffatore, Via Crescenzio 80, to June 30.

These kiddies are the spin-off of the kiddies of yesteryear, Chia, Clemente et al, recently transplanted to America, who blithely cannibalized the past of their own native country, scooping up its deepest meanings for their own false mythologies, slyly seizing the right moment to appear after everyone was surfeited with the dry intellectualisms of Conceptual Art. That contemporary Italian art is quite another story, that it has quality, dignity and class, has been splendidly demonstrated by several shows here this season.

The best was that of Leoncillo, the Abstract Expressionist sculptor par excellence, who was celebrated in a memorable retrospective of his large terra-cottas, both liquid and still, rough and shiny, allegories for the force of nature — growth and disintegration nourishing each other.

And today we have the new oils of that witchdoctor Mario Merz, who even out of the reign of conceptual art, managed to squeeze an element of oblique poetry with his own *Arte Povera*. — Humble Art, made with thrown away found objects — which he adorned with little neon light numbers signifying the rules of the medieval sage Fibonacci. Now at first glance you might say he has jumped on the bandwagon of neo-Expressionism. But he has done much more than that.

His new paintings, full of glittering ferocity, are also immensely sophisticated. Huge humanoid faces like primeval masks or the features of baboons stare out from jeweled pinwheel eyes; a giant snake tears open its jaw down to its deep pink gullet; a monster lizard, warty and green, is spread over a surface like its own skin. Merz's forests of the night are full of fireworks and cunning.

He used bundles of twigs for his earlier structures. Here his brushmarks are equally spiky and shaggy. The means of Abstract Expressionism are exploited to the fullest. Tangles of drippy line are generous but controlled, and the would-be funkiness becomes grandly elegant. Merz has force, not wonder. The whole world has always been and is a battleground for voracious but beautiful creatures, he seems to say. His new turn is truly exhilarating.

Galleria Pieroni, Via Pantaspena 203, to June 30.

Carla Accardi, one of the brightest exponents of the new movement of abstraction that began here after World War II, presents her work on paper from the 1940s until now. It is a steady, intelligent progress culminating in today's lively brushmarks, which spread out in rhythmical pulses or come together in stellar configurations. They are clear and invigorating patterns, shields of joyous color, and completely contemporary.

Galleria Millenia, Via Borgognona 3, to June 30.

The sculptor Fausto Melotti, now in his 82d year, is honored with a comprehensive retrospective that he himself has superbly installed. His smaller works, near-abstractions, are playful allusions to personal or biblical fables, music and other poetic experience. Earlier ones are little terra-cotta boxes, tiny stages on which found objects disport themselves gaily.

But larger sculptures in their tranquil simplicity and whiteness, remakes of Melotti's work of the 1930s, echo the spirit of neoclassical ballet, for which they could well serve as a backdrop. Most of these elegant curlicues stand indoors, but a large glittering fencelike structure, erected on a grand flight of stairs in the Villa Borghese park opposite the museum, makes an impressive public monument.

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale delle Belle Arti 131, to June 30.

Giulio Turcato, in his 70s, is older than Accardi, but took part in the same onslaught of abstraction after World War II. He eventually developed into one of the freest Abstract Expressionists of them all and even today is full of surprises, painterly, wild and wise.

Here a group of oils from 1948 to 1955 illuminate his background and provide a good study into the development of an artist. They range from sturdy semi-abstractions, one of them from the famous "Demonstration" series — with its demonstrators and their flags rendered as vivid repeats of patterns — to measured and carefully composed abstractions. These are still and contained, images in quiet thoughtful balance, a moment before all was whirled up and the drive of action painting gloriously broke through.

Galleria Anna d'Ascanio, Via del Babuino 29, to June 30.

Every art center generates its own laws and its own context and landscape and is not easily transplanted in its own lifetime. These artists perfectly fit into the mainstream of what is left of civilized international art and still have intrinsic Italian qualities. There is no sensational flashy angle to what they do, nor are they given to pronouncements of such astonishing banality that they fool only the uninitiated. Their work cannot be squeezed through the channels of mass communication, that global distribution of flattened-out data. They are not out to make a fast mark. For them using the resources of their mind and intuition for the inventive interpretation of life around them is its own reward.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

Allies of U.S. Quick to Express Disappointment After Summit

BONN — Less than two weeks after the Williamsburg Declaration, the fragile truce reached at the summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and his European allies seems to be unraveling rapidly.

Expressions of deep disappointment with the president's efforts to trim the huge U.S. budget deficits have come fast. European leaders are virtually unanimous in believing that the deficits are causing U.S. interest rates to rise, and with them lending rates in Europe, threatening to nip a tender economic revival in the bud.

British leaders have been preoccupied with the national elections. In Italy, too, the campaign for the next elections is under way, and the focus is on internal causes of the country's economic malaise.

But in Paris, President François Mitterand, who is taking a severe beating in the opinion polls, has vented his dissatisfaction loudly with the results of the talks in Williamsburg, Virginia. In a television interview Wednesday, he said the summit leaders had "failed to respond" to the needs of the unemployed in industrial and developing countries who were "crushed" by the strong dollar that has resulted from high interest rates in the United States. France will not attend future summit meetings, he warned, "unless we change the methods" for preparing them.

If Washington has grown accustomed to chiding from the French, it had more reason to be sensitive to the undertone of criticism from Bonn.

If Washington has grown accustomed to such chiding from the French, it had more reason to be sensitive to a bitter undertone of criticism emerging from Bonn.

To be sure, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, reporting on Williamsburg Wednesday to the Bundestag, limited his criticism of the United States, noting merely that it was "unsatisfactory for us all" that the Reagan administration was "not yet ready to consider extensive, practical steps to ease the monetary and financial situation of its partners."

Unlike the French, however, Mr. Kohl has reason to tread lightly. For one thing, he believes his conciliatory approach has gained greater concessions from Washington, including the lifting last year of the sanctions on supplying material for the Siberian gas pipeline, than the head-on tactics often employed by his Social Democratic predecessor, Helmut Schmidt. Moreover, Mr. Kohl, who will visit Moscow in July for talks on the weighty issues of nuclear weapons and arms control, has no desire to signal to the Soviet Union that there is a serious economic policy breach between Bonn and its most important ally.

But if Mr. Kohl's public criticism has been muted, aides have described him as using stronger language in caucuses of his Christian Democratic Party, where he reportedly expressed impatience with Washington's "selfish attitude" in tackling the budget problem.

Insistence on Commitments

And Mr. Kohl's outspoken economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, speaking during the Bundestag's debate, responded sharply to government critics who said West Germany's delegation had not clearly enunciated at Williamsburg its concern over U.S. policy. Departing from his prepared text, Mr. Lambsdorff said West Germany's insistence on U.S. commitments, "flatly put, got on the Americans' nerves."

But Bonn clearly failed to get the commitment it wanted from Mr. Reagan, and an unaccustomed sense of skittishness is spreading as West German interest rates begin to climb again.

As disappointment spreads, the official rhetoric seems to be shifting toward putting Europe's own house in order so as to shield it from the effects of budget problems in the United States.

Chance to Show Unanimity

The next opportunity for a show of European economic unanimity will come June 29 and 30, when the 10 leaders of the European Community hold their own annual summit conference in Stuttgart. They face a staggering agenda, from their own ailing economies — especially the cardinal issue of the EC budget — to seemingly intractable problems such as unemployment and the weakness of the European steel industry.

West Germany's leaders, who now hold the EC presidency, have scrambled to achieve a measure of agreement on how to balance rapidly rising expenditures with legally fixed limits on the community's income, which some say is edging the group toward economic and perhaps political bankruptcy.

Concern with U.S. fiscal and monetary problems may have forced European leaders to unite for Williamsburg, as a result of a real or a perceived U.S. threat, but in Stuttgart they will be left to themselves, without Ronald Reagan on whom to focus.

The New York Times

Prices Up Broadly On NYSE

Reuters

NEW YORK — Positive news about the U.S. economy helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange close higher Friday despite continued investor concern about growth in the U.S. money supply and the course of interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.11 points to close at 1196.11, within two points of its high for the day. Advances led declines by almost 2 to 1. The Dow transportation index, which rose more than 10 points Thursday, tacked on another 5.46 to 572.94. Volume fell to 78.5 million shares from 87.44 million Thursday.

Harry Laubscher, a vice president at Paine Webber, said investors did not sell in advance of the U.S. money supply report — which came out after the market closed Friday — mainly because of some positive economic figures that were released earlier in the day.

The Labor Department reported that U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.3 percent in May, a smaller increase than had been expected, and the Commerce Department said retail sales for the month increased 2.1 percent.

Also Friday, The Conference Board said its May consumer confidence index rose for the fifth consecutive month, "signaling a strong economic recovery ahead."

Sandra Shaber, director of consumer economics at Chase Econometrics, said the retail sales numbers were "very positive" and called them "a healthy sign that things are coming together."

John Ortego of Chase Econometrics' inflation planning service said the wholesale prices showed that the economy was "doing well" and that "distressed pricing is evaporating."

Analysts said investors were also encouraged by a statement made by Federal Reserve Board Vice Chairman Preston Martin that he believed the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, had a good chance of being reappointed. Investors have been concerned in recent weeks that if Mr. Volcker were replaced the Fed might alter its accommodative monetary policy.

On the trading floor, American Telephone & Telegraph was one of the active NYSE-listed issues following a block of 400,000 shares at 64⅝.

Amiel Kornel

Work progresses on the barrier, designed to protect the low-lying southwestern coast.

Dutch Entering Final Phase Of Huge Sea Barrier Project

By Amiel Kornel

International Herald Tribune

ZIERIKSEE, Netherlands — After enduring thousands of years of abuse, Dutch patience with North Sea storms has grown thin. The Netherlands is beginning the final stage of construction of the dam of dams, the world's largest storm-surge barrier.

The last phase of work on the $1.9-billion barrier is starting this month. It is the last and most spectacular phase of a 30-year plan to protect the low-lying southwestern coast from the sea's violent outbursts.

The dam, to be finished in 1986, is probably the most complex civil engineering feat ever attempted. In addition to the country's security, the Netherlands' reputation for engineering excellence is also at stake.

But its size, cost and complexity have plunged the project into controversy almost since its inception.

The traveller crossing the coastal province of Zeeland encounters a starkly beautiful landscape carved by Europe's rivers, flattened by the sea and repeatedly reclaimed by man. Seemingly interminable land-filled dikes follow the coasts of the islands that fill the estuary created by the Rhine, Maas and Schelde rivers. Towering cumulus clouds that roll in off the North Sea and tall windmills provide visual counterpoints to the region's flatness.

Nature has saddled the province with a problem more menacing than its unpredictable weather and sea: The land is sinking. Like more than a quarter of the Netherlands, Zeeland is already below sea level and is sinking at the rate of 30 centimeters (1 foot) a century.

The problem is not new. For a millenium the Dutch have constructed dikes, and then built them higher, to defend their sinking territory against the sea. But a storm and resultant flood in 1953 that killed 1,850 people prompted the country to seek a more effective solution.

Work began on the Delta Plan in 1954. The original proposal sought to shorten the coastline by 700 kilometers with a series of impervious dams that would permanently shut off each of the estuary's arms from the sea.

But in the early 1970s, as work began on closing the largest inlet, the Eastern Scheldt, a public debate developed over the environmental impact of the project. The dams eliminated tidal movement and altered the salinity and temperature of the water in the artificial lakes they created. As the area's delicate ecological balance was upset, fisheries and a rich variety of bird and plant life were endangered.

The revised and much more costly plan that was adopted as a result of the complaints calls for the construction of a mobile storm-surge barrier containing steel gates that will be left open in fair weather and closed as storms approach.

Even the revised plan has not avoided controversy, however. "This barrier is only a compromise," said Ben Jensen, a journalist with the Provinciale Zeeuwse Courant, a regional newspaper. He said that because the barrier will reduce tidal movement by almost 25 percent, many local fishermen and environmentalists are "still not quite happy." They would prefer to simply continue the ancient process of building up the dikes.

And the project's high cost has drawn criticism. "People here don't believe in the dam," said Helma

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

Producer Prices Up 0.3% in U.S.; First 1983 Rise

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Rising energy costs raised U.S. wholesale prices 0.3 percent in May, the first increase this year, the Labor Department reported Friday. For the first five months of 1983, producer prices fell at an annual rate of 2.2 percent. Producer prices were up 3.7 percent last year.

Largely responsible for the May increase was a 2.2-percent increase in energy prices, which had fallen for the five previous months. Home heating oil prices were up 6.4 percent, the largest increase since March 1981. Gasoline prices climbed 2.3 percent, the most since July 1982. In April, energy prices fell 2.8 percent.

Food prices in May were down 0.5 percent after having risen the previous three months, the Labor Department said in releasing its Producer Price Index for finished goods. This was the sharpest fall in food prices since July 1982, when they fell 1.6 percent.

The May increase in prices was forecast by economists, but the experts had been expecting an even bigger jump. They also were looking for further rises in the months ahead, but said the increases would likely be only temporary, not a sign of a fresh surge in inflation.

The May report supported analysts' predictions that 1983 inflation at the wholesale level would rise at least as slowly as last year's. One expert forecast an increase of less than 1 percent, which would be the smallest since the mid-1960s.

The bright inflation picture has been widely attributed to the sharp recession and the worldwide oil glut, which depressed gasoline and fuel oil prices. Those prices have started to stabilize recently.

Gasoline prices fell for eight consecutive months before turning around in May, the department said. Natural gas prices were down 0.6 percent, less than the 3.5 percent in the previous report. (The department's energy price calculations lag a month; Friday's results represent April prices.)

The May price increase of 0.3 percent, after seasonal adjustment, compared with 0.1-percent declines in March and April, and matched the December increase. If prices rose for 12 months at May's rate, the yearly rise would be 3.9 percent. In reporting its inflation figures, the Labor Department bases its compounded annual rate on a more precise calculation of monthly changes than the figure the department makes public.

Friday's report said that, for the 12 months that ended in May, wholesale prices rose 2.3 percent.

Before the report was released, Joseph Hurd, an economist at Crocker National Bank in San Francisco, said a sizable increase in wholesale prices in the months ahead would not be "disturbing or a sign of renewed inflation."

"It's far too early for worries about inflation," he said.

Allen Sinai, senior economist at Data Resources in Lexington, Massachusetts, said of the increase: "It's essentially transitory."

■ **Retail Sales Up 2.1%**

U.S. retail sales rose 2.1 percent in May, the third consecutive monthly increase, United Press International reported Friday from Washington, citing a Commerce Department report. The sales level of $96.87 billion was led by continued strong auto sales.

The department revised the April retail sales figure up slightly, to $94.9 billion, a 1.7-percent increase from the previous month.

Without the increase in car sales, total retail sales would have risen 1.3 percent, the department said. The report said car sales were influenced by continued offers of below-market financing.

The May rise was the strongest since a 2.7-percent increase in May 1982, a department analyst said.

U.S. M-1 Rises By $100 Million

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $100 million in the week ended June 1, the Federal Reserve reported Friday after the markets had closed. The increase was much less than expected.

In addition, the Fed said M-2, a wider measure of the money supply, was up $23 billion in May, which is about what analysts had expected.

The Fed also revised its report of the previous week's decrease in M-1, which measures cash in circulation and money in checking accounts, to show a decrease of $800 million rather than the decrease of $400 million originally reported.

For the latest week, economists had forecast an M-1 increase ranging from $500 million to $4.5 billion, with an average of a $2.2 billion increase. A much larger increase is expected next week because of tax refunds.

Half of $1.5-Billion EC Floater Is Sold Quickly

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The European Community's $1.5-billion floating rate note was half sold by Friday afternoon, a mere 14 hours after managers received the Common Market's mandate to proceed with the issue.

In all, the EC is seeking the equivalent of 4 billion European currency units (about $3.7 billion) to finance a loan requested by France.

Managers noted that none of the floating rate note was preplaced, as the terms were not officially known until 1 a.m. Friday. The paper was quoted in the market on a when-issued basis at a narrow discount of 99.10-99.20.

The maturity on this floating rate note, the largest ever, is seven years. However, investors have the option of requesting repayment after five years.

The five-year maturity is seen as a key to the issue's success, as that is the limit for many institutions — including central banks — in purchasing such instruments.

To encourage investors to hold the paper for the full maturity, and recognizing the five-year preference of many investors, the EC is offering a special "fidelity premium" to noteholders who at the end of the second year commit themselves to keep the paper for the remaining five years. Investors who make this commitment will receive a cash bonus payment of ⅛ percent of the nominal amount of their holding.

Especially noteworthy about this deal is that it represents a less expensive source of financing for the EC than its syndicated bank credit — whose size and terms will be announced later this month. Traditionally, FRNs are more costly and are used to increase the remuneration for the banks by borrowers who do not want to be seen paying top rates.

In this case, the five-year cost of floating rate money for the EC will be an effective 38.75 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) over the London interbank offered rate. If the full amount of the issue is held to maturity, the seven-year cost of funds totals 33.75 basis points over Libor (assuming full payment of the fidelity premium).

The cost is a function of the semiannual interest, set at ¼ point over Libor, plus commissions totaling 1 5/16 percent. Managers and underwriters will each earn a fee of ¼ percent and the remaining 13/16 percent will go to the selling group. A portion of this will obviously have to be given away to attract investors who can buy high-quality FRNs paying a quarter-point over Libor. Nevertheless, analysts believe this can be done and still leave participating banks with a comfortable profit.

By contrast, the syndicated loan will carry a split margin of ⅜ to ½ point over Libor. Adding the commissions to be paid banks, the cost of the bank loan will be substantially higher than the floating rate note.

Thus, it is assumed in the marketplace that the EC is delaying awarding a formal mandate for the loan until it sees whether and by how much it can increase the size of the floating rate note. It is widely assumed that the EC will increase the FRN to $1.7 billion if conditions warrant.

Bankers speculate that the EC's only reluctance to increase the size of the floater is the uncertainty about the final maturity. There is no way to know in advance how much of the issue will be held for seven years, and one aim of the borrower is to have as long an average life as possible.

Credit Suisse First Boston was named as coordinator of the floating rate note.

Chase Manhattan, Deutsche Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust are widely expected to lead the syndicated credit. While officials insist that there is no compulsory link between the FRN and the bank credit, banks participating in the FRN are expected to join the syndicated loan. To the extent that the FRN is sold to investors rather than being held by the banks for their own account, the commissions earned on the floater will be pure profit for the banks.

Depending on how much is raised through the floater and bank loan, about $500 million will be raised through fixed-coupon issues.

The first portion of this was also launched Friday — 150 million ECU (about $135 million), the largest single ECU bond issue yet marketed. Belgium's Société Générale de Banque is coordinating this portion.

The loan is divided into three segments: 80 million ECU of four-year, noncallable notes bearing a coupon of 11⅛ percent; 40 million ECU of seven-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11¼ percent and callable at 101 percent of face value after the sixth year; and 30 million ECU of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11½ percent and callable after the eighth year at a premium of 101.

Commissions on the ECU paper total 1½ percent for the four-year notes, 1⅝ percent for the seven-year issue and 2 percent for the 10-year bonds.

Up to $350 million will be raised through a dollar-bond issue, for which Deutsche Bank is tipped to be the lead manager.

Sotheby's Welcomes New U.S. Takeover Bid

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Sotheby Parke Bernet, one of the world's largest fine art dealers, has "warmly welcomed" a takeover offer by American businessman A. Alfred Taubman.

The London-based Sotheby Parke Bernet Group announced on May 3 that an unidentified bidder was interested in buying the company. On Thursday, it confirmed that Mr. Taubman was the bidder.

Mr. Taubman, 58, is founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Taubman Co., one of the leading developers of retail and commercial projects in the United States. He is a director of Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit, United Brands Co., Core Industries and the Broadcast Group.

Sotheby's gave a chillier reception to two other Americans who tried to buy the company last month, declaring that the suitors, financiers Stephen C. Swid and Marshall S. Cogan, were not qualified to run the auction house. Their bid of $96.4 million through Knoll International Holdings was allowed to lapse on May 4 after it was referred to the Monopolies and Merger Commission.

[Knoll said Friday that it intended to make a "further offer" for the ordinary share capital of Sotheby on terms that would insure a merger between the two, Reuters reported from New York. Knoll gave no further details, but said the offer would require clearance by the Monopolies Commission.]

Sotheby's directors said in a statement that they "warmly welcomed Mr. Taubman's approach."

"Subject to clearance by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and to agreement on the terms of the offer, [Sotheby directors] will recommend shareholders to accept Mr. Taubman's offer and will themselves accept it in respect of their own holdings," the company said.

Mr. Taubman is a trustee of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, president of the Archives of American Art in Washington, District of Columbia, a member of the Arts Commission Advisory Committee in Detroit, a trustee of the Michigan Foundation for the Arts and a director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Swid and Mr. Cogan are co-chairmen of General Felt Industries, a carpet and furniture maker based in Saddle Brook, New Jersey, and both also are active in the arts.

Sotheby's said Mr. Taubman's offer for the ordinary shares of the company is more than 520 pence, or approximately $8.27 per share. General Felt's bid was $8.17 a share.

Mr. Taubman has stated that the acquisition of Sotheby's would be made by a new company controlled by him.

Founded in 1744 and headquartered in London's high-rent New Bond Street, Sotheby's had been the undisputed world leader in fine art dealing after acquiring Parke-Bernet of New York, the largest fine art auction house in the United States, in 1964.

But, because of over-expansion and slumping art prices, it fell into the red last year and slipped to No. 2 position in worldwide sales behind Christie's.

Most Braniff Creditors Agree to Hyatt Deal

The Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — All but one of Braniff International's creditor groups have reached agreement on a plan to get the airline flying again.

After nearly 11 hours of private negotiations Thursday in the office of U.S. Bankruptcy Judge John Flowers, Braniff's secured bondholders vowed to continue to fight the proposed takeover by Hyatt Corp.

But Judge Flowers granted Braniff an extension until July 20 of its deadline for filing a reorganization plan.

The secured creditors, whom Braniff owes $467 million, hold title to the 30 planes Hyatt wants to put back in the air this fall.

Braniff filed for protection from its creditors in bankruptcy court in May 1982.

Judge Flowers ordered the creditors to show up at his office Thursday with Hyatt's final offer.

Afterward, Harold S. Handelsman, Hyatt's senior vice president, general counsel and secretary, said: "There are many hurdles to go. We're reasonably confident they can be overcome."

Under the bankruptcy laws, a reorganization would have to be approved by the secured creditors in two ways, by numerical majority and by financial majority.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 10, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	Guilder	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.859	4.92	172.71 *	37.21 *	0.1692	—	5.605 *	134.83 *	27.43 *
Brussels (a)	51.05	88.65	19.998	4.648	3.3753 *	17.847	—	24.0575	4.89
Frankfurt	2.5538	4.025	—	33.23 *	1.688 *	89.22 *	4.999 *	120.25 *	24.01 *
London (b)	1.569	—	4.0896	120.696	2.377.01	4.4879	89.11	2.33713	14.3715
Milan	1,513.20	2,589.70	593.16	196.93	—	859.18	29.464	712.61	165.98
New York	—	1.568	2.3903	0.1297	0.066 *	0.3483	0.02	0.4693	0.1096
Paris	7.6855	13.154	301.15 *	—	5.086 *	26.188 *	15.063 *	342.30 *	84.40 *
Zurich	2.123	3.3485	83.145 *	27.595 *	0.1403	74.145 *	4.1595 *	—	23.285 *
ECU	0.8969	0.565	2.283	6.8702	1,351.63	2.556	45.4108	1.8969	8.1531
SDR	1.04912	0.674444	2.7278	8.2167	1,617.85	3.0566	54.5786	2.2692	9.7269

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.877	Australian $	1.1403	0.0227	Israeli shekel	45.425	0.4715	Singapore $	2.121
0.0557	Austrian schilling	17.975	0.0042	Japanese yen	242.075	0.92	S. African rand	1.087
0.0196	Belgian fin. franc	51.085	2.4153	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2928	0.0013	S. Korean won	776.70
0.8112	Canadian $	1.2328	0.4301	Malaysian ringgit	2.325	0.0071	Span. peseta	140.445
0.1097	Danish krone	9.1175	0.1381	Norw. krone	7.2425	0.3317	Swed. krona	7.5305
0.1814	Finnish mark	5.515	0.0892	Phil. peso	11.2108	0.025	Taiwan $	40.02
0.0119	Greek drachma	84.25	0.0099	Port. escudo	102.00	0.0436	Thai baht	22.9358
0.1347	Hong Kong $	7.425	0.2898	Saudi riyal	3.4506	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6725
1.2383	Irish £	0.8076						

£ Sterling: 1.2649 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
7 M.	9⅜ - 9¼	5⅛ - 5⅜	4⅞ - 5	9⅝ - 9⅝	12½ - 12⅜	8¾ - 9	8⅝ - 8⅞
2 M.	9½ - 9⅜	5⅜ - 5⅜	4⅞ - 5	9⅞ - 10	13⅝ - 13¼	8⅞ - 9⅛	8¾ - 9
3 M.	9⅝ - 9¾	5¼ - 5⅜	4⅞ - 5	9⅞ - 10	14⅛ - 14⅛	9⅛ - 9⅜	8⅞ - 9⅛
6 M.	9⅞ - 10	5½ - 5⅜	4⅞ - 5⅛	9⅝ - 10⅛	14⅞ - 14⅞	9⅜ - 9⅞	9⅛ - 9½
1 Y.	10⅛ - 10⅛	6⅛ - 6¼	5 - 5⅛	10 - 10½	15 - 15⅜	10⅛ - 10⅜	9⅝ - 9⅞

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	8⅝	8⅝
Prime Rate	10½	10½
Broker Loan Rate	9½	9½
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.95	—
3-month Treasury Bills	8.60	8.71
6-month Treasury Bills	8.93	8.79
CD's 30-59 days	8.65	8.65
CD's 60-89 days	8.80	8.70

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5	5
Overnight Rate	5.05	5.05
One Month Interbank	5.30	5.35
3-month Interbank	5.70	5.75
6-month Interbank	5.80	5.85

Japan		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Call Money	6¼	6¼
30-day Interbank	6⅝	6⅝

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10	9¾
91-day Treasury Bill	9⅞	9⅞
3-month Interbank	10⅛	10⅛

France		
Intervention Rate	12½	12½
Call Money	12⅝	12½
One-month Interbank	12⅞	12½
3-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
6-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	413.25	412.55	+4.50
Luxembourg	412.75	—	+4.85
Paris (12.5 kilo)	416.40	416.43	+9.92
Zurich	413.50	411.375	+3.755
London	413.25	411.25	+3.50
New York	411.25	—	+3.50

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

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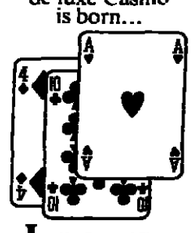

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Market Summary, June 10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1193.01	1204.53	1187.30	1196.11	+7.11
20 Trn	568.82	579.81	566.21	572.94	+5.46
15 Util	126.48	127.35	125.93	126.80	+0.05
65 Stk	477.53	483.22	475.26	479.48	+3.07

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	163.89	161.15	162.68	+0.85
Industrials	184.11	180.99	182.72	+0.95
Utilities	64.13	63.37	63.75	+0.03
Finance	20.15	19.81	20.04	+0.19
Transp.	29.75	29.12	29.43	+0.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 9	195,800	390,126	1,071
June 8	211,458	403,591	709
June 7	348,194	449,623	1,082
June 6	245,154	458,896	636
June 3	221,231	390,487	501

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	78.47	103.08	9.79	8.99
Adv.	1,021	825	402	325
Vol. Up	47.65	49.53	5.76	4.94
Decl.	575	773	237	319
Vol. Down	38.04	49.57	1.71	N.A.
Unch.	359	423	193	198
Total	1,955	1,970	832	842
New highs	146	86	74	47
New lows	3	2	1	1

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	313.24	+2.50	313.85	171.55
Industrials	386.35	+3.84	382.57	199.19
Finance	269.70	+1.42	270.90	160.57
Insurance	272.46	+0.70	276.69	175.73
Utilities	343.13	+0.58	348.03	189.83
Banks	186.30	+0.29	186.82	133.71
Transp.	255.89	+2.31	251.47	150.70

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
465.48	461.27	465.48	+4.15

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
Imo Chem	577,100	7⅝	— ⅛
Dunlop	334,200	1⅛	
TexasAirCp	250,300	9⅝	+1
DomePtrl	247,800	4 11-16	+7-16
EnsyMiner	230,800	6⅝	
Ozark Air	201,300	15⅛	
InstrSyst	190,200	4⅞	
AmpolAlm	176,500	5⅝	+ ⅛
CyprusCp	161,100	3	+ ⅛
LoserInd	138,800	13⅛	+1⅛

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	94.45	94.19	94.45	+0.60
Industrials	109.74	109.44	109.74	+0.75
Transp.	91.91	91.57	91.89	+0.89
Utilities	46.57	46.49	46.52	+0.11
Finance	100.36	100.09	100.36	+0.77

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
AmerT&T	1,248,500	64	+ ¼
Exxon	1,097,000	33⅝	+ ⅛
AgnotLts	1,044,900	40⅝	
DiamShm	963,900	21	+ ¼
Comw Eds	850,400	26⅞	
RepubAir	840,800	7⅝	+ ½
Mobil	823,900	28½	+ ⅛
AMRCorp	746,900	34½	+1⅛
TWCorp	729,400	32¼	+1⅛
Searle GD	718,100	42½	—1⅛
PhilipMorr	637,300	57	— ⅝
Benefl Co	609,400	29¼	+1⅛
Greyhound	571,800	22⅞	+1⅛
Petrolane	571,300	16	—1
SearsRoeb	567,900	39⅞	+1⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	73.01	—0.22
Utilities	71.95	—0.36
Industrials	74.08	—0.07

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
15¾	5¾	AAR	.44	3.8	22	31	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
37¾	27½	ACF	.40	4.2	14	122	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
20	12¼	AMF	.50	3.0	27	167	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
23¾	13¼	AMR Co				7409	u34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	
19¼	4	AMR wt				1876	u20¼	19⅝	20½	+1½
19⅞	12⅝	AMR	pf2.18		12.	76	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
37	34⅝	AMR	pf 2.13		5.7	889	u37¾	36¾	37	+ ½
9⅝	3½	APL				19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
54⅝	25¼	ARA	2.05		3.9	15	118	52½	52½	— ¼
79⅞	34½	ASA	.3e		4.2	344	72¼	70⅞	70⅞	—1⅛
15¼	7⅞	ASV	.32		2.1	1806	u50	40	44¼	+4¼
47½	23⅞	AbtLab	1		2.3	17	1374	44	43⅞	+1⅛
30½	24¼	AccuW	n.12a		.4	22	429	27	26⅞	27
22¼	15¼	AcmeC	.40		1.8	47	22	21⅛	22	
14¾	5¾	AcmeE	.32b		2.3	45	243	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
19⅞	4⅝	ADPL	.04		.2	15	59	16⅝	16	16⅛ + ⅛
17⅞	12¼	AdvEx	1.72e		11.	16	115	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
12¾	4⅝	AdmMl	.24		2.0	11	159	12¼	11⅞	12¼ + ¼
28	13⅝	Advest	s.16		.6	14	34	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝ + ⅛
54⅝	13	AMD	s		.67	192	52	51	52¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	32⅞	AetnLf	2.64		6.5	8x	10445	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝
65	52⅝	AetL	pf4.94e		8.7		x287	57¼	56½	56½
40⅞	8	Ahmns	.60		1.7	2080	8	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝ +1½
5¼	2⅝	Ailson				866	u 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
48¼	23⅝	AirPrd	.80		1.8	14	567	45	44¼	+ ⅛
27	8⅝	AirbFrt	.60		2.4	26	24	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1	AlaBan	n			7	3	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33½	24⅝	AlaP	pfA3.92		13.	11		31½	31½	— ⅝
7¼	5⅝	AlaP	dpf.87		12.	4		7¼	7¼	7¼
74⅝	56	AlaP	pf		13.	230	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
98	73½	AlaP	pf		11.	x190	96½	96½	96½	+1½
19¾	13	Alagasco	1.76		9.1	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
18⅝	4⅝	AlskAir	.12		7.14	183	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
39½	23¼	Albany	1.40		3.4	20	34	39	39	
24⅝	10⅝	Alberto	.54		3.1	15	40	17⅝	17½	17½— ⅛
58	38¼	Albtsn	1.30		2.6	12	63	46¼	45¼	46¼ +1
35¼	15⅝	Alcan	.90		2.8	2452		32⅝	32¼	32½— ⅛
22¼	18	AlcoStd	1.12		3.8	11	128	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
26¼	18⅝	AlexAlx	1		4.2	x40	2676	24	23	24 + ⅛
15⅞	7½	Alexdr				19	30	15	14⅝	15 + ⅛
63½	35⅝	AllgCp	1.08		2.0	12	197	54	53⅝	53½— ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	AlgCp	pf2.86		11.		29	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
36⅛	16⅝	AlgInt	1.40		4.0	43		34⅝	34⅛	34⅝ + ½
22¼	14	Algtn	pf2.19		10.	28	211	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛— ⅜
98	68	Algl	rtC11.25		12.	66	94⅝	94	94⅝— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	AllgPw	2.40		10.	7	472	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
52⅝	12⅝	AllenG	.40b		2.3		199	17¼	17	17¼ + ⅛
50⅝	28⅝	AllcCp	2.40		4.8	7	598	u50⅝	50	50⅝— ⅛
65½	47⅝	AldCp	pfA2.04		11.	8	63	63	63⅛— ⅛
114⅝	94⅝	AldCp	pf 12		11.	5	116½	115	116½	
160¼	97⅝	AldCp	pf4.46e		4.4	7	100½	100½	100½	
5⅝	3⅝	AllidPd			1.3	57	u 9	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛	
49⅝	22⅝	AllldSr	1.80		2.4	13	336	u50	49⅝	50 + ½
31½	20⅝	AllldTr	1		3.7	10	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞— ⅛
77⅝	61⅝	AllisCh				63		16⅝	16½	16⅝+ ⅛
37¼	20	AllsCh	pf			10	33½	33½	33½	
21⅝	11⅝	AlbrtnS				5	1	u21⅝	21½	21½— ⅛
39⅝	22	Alcoa	1.20		3.1	1592	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	17½	Amax	.20		.7	701	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	14⅝	Amrce	.40		1.5	166	27	26⅝	27	+1⅛
45	28	Amrcr	pfZ.40		6.0	10	42	42	42⅛	+1½
33½	15⅝	AmHes	1.10		4.3	12	1729	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛ + ⅛
3⅝	1¼	AmAgr				280	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+⅛
18⅝	8	ABakr				324	u19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅝
55⅝	37⅝	ABrand	3.50		7.0	8	340	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝
27⅝	21⅛	ABrd	pf2.75		10.		1	26½	26½	+ ⅛
69⅝	34	ABdcst	1.40		2.6	12	1812	61⅝	61⅛	61½ + ⅛
30	18⅝	ABildM	s.74		2.5	14	3	29½	29	29⅛ + ⅛
30	23⅝	ABusPd	.24		3.2	14	33	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
46½	26⅛	AmCan	2.90		6.8	301	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	ACan	pf2.80		12.	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
41	29	ACon	pf		7.9	16	36	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7½	ACnCr	n		.25	7	15	8⅝	8⅝	+1⅝
49½	24⅝	ACyan	1.75		3.8	18	823	46⅝	46	46⅛ + ⅛
31	28¼	ADT	s .92		3.8	14	125	u31⅛	31	31
20	15⅝	AEP	pfA2.04		12.	10	176	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
23⅝	20⅝	AExp	s 1.92		2.8	14	1530	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝+ ⅛
22½	6⅝	AFamil	.60		2.5	14	423	u23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+1⅛
24⅝	10½	AGnCp	s .80		3.9	3	170	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛
58⅝	49⅝	AGnl	pfA3.67e		7.1		220	51⅝	51½	51½
57	50⅝	AGnl	pfB3.42e		6.8		20	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	AGlBd	2.16		12.	73	18½	18⅝	18½	57
35½	21⅛	AGnCv	5.07e		15.	14	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	AHerit	.56		4.5	10	12	22	22⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	8⅝	AHoist				73	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	34½	AHome	2.40		5.5	13	2767	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
49	26½	AHosp	s 1		2.3	15	1920	43½	42⅝	43 + ⅜
11⅛	7⅝	AMfg	s .45		1.5	17	2	32½	32	32 + ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	AMot					549	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
38⅝	25⅝	ANatRs	3.76		8.6	6	196	37¼	36⅝	36⅝+ ⅛
26¼	3⅝	ASLFI	s			376	24	22½	24	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AShip	.80		6.3	14	73	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
38⅝	17	AmStd	1.60		4.7	22	149	34½	33⅝	34⅛
24¼	11⅛	AStanl	.40		1.9	14	231	21⅝	21	21⅛— ⅛
95	39½	AStr	pf 5.51		11.	21	81⅝	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
52⅝	39⅝	AStr	pf 5.50		8.5	8	12586	64⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	52⅝	ATT	pf 4		6.8		25	67	67	67 + ⅛
38½	30⅝	ATT	pf 3.64		9.6		3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
39⅝	31⅝	ATT	pf 3.74		9.7		34	39	38⅝	38⅝+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
29⅞	14	AMatr	1.40		5.7	6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	AWat	pf1.25		11.	z1300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	AHolt	n .59e		2.5	70	24¼	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
36¼	19	Amerce	1.60		4.7	7	34	34	34	
58⅝	21⅝	AmesD	.60		1.7	70	35	37⅝	36	+ ⅛
45⅝	25	AmerN	1.20		2.7	18	77	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅛	Amfac	1.44		5.0	15	44	29	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	AmHes	n2.12b		9.1	9	49	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	45⅝	AMfrH	1.60		1.7	28	94	93	93⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Amerco	.30		2.8	7	5	15	15	— ⅛
15¼	7⅝	Amrce				14	147	14⅝	14⅝	
27⅝	17	AmSth	1.76		6.9	7	13	25⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
33⅝	18⅝	Amstar	1.90		5.9	24	180	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Amtel	pf .68		11.	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Amsted	.80		2.9	52	20	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	11	AmStep	s		.7	23	654	17⅝	16⅝	17
35⅝	17	AmBkg	s			59	38	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+ ⅛
30	13⅝	AnchCm	.36		4.4	27	467	u31⅛	30½	31⅛+1⅛
33⅝	19⅝	AnClay	1.32		4.1	21	76	32	31⅝	32 + ⅜
18	7½	AndrGr	.18b		1.1	13	57	16⅛	16	16 — ⅛
30½	12⅝	Anpelk	s .48		1.4	19	193	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝— ⅛
77	45	Anheus	1.48		2.3	11	2553	64⅝	65½	65½+ ⅛
57⅝	48	Anheu	pfA3.40		7.6		34	51½	51½	51½+1⅛
29	9⅝	Antdrt	.24		1.8	30	280	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Antlnc	.24		3.0	12	12	17	16⅝	16⅝
17⅝	6⅝	Antimy	.40e		2.4	18	172	u18	17	18 +1
14	7⅝	Apache	.20		2.2	11	178	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
18	8	ApcPet	u.08		.7	2	27	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
51	31	ApPw	pfB.12		12.		230	65	65	—1⅛
31⅛	27½	ApPw	pfB.80		13.	1	30	30	30	
14⅝	12⅝	ApsMp	1.14		3.2	25	339	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+ ⅛
24½	12¼	ArdMn	1.44		4.6	18	2207	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	ArizPS	2.52		10.	7	523	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+ ⅛
30⅝	21	ArlPr	pf 3.58		12.		32	30⅝	30	30
102½	87½	ArlPrf	10.70		11.		x100	101	101	101
16⅝	6⅝	ArkBst				13	1303	u16⅝	16⅝	16 +1⅝
26⅝	12⅝	Arkla	.92		3.4	16	685	26	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
2¼	13-32	ArlnRr				3	404	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Armada				44	11	12	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Armco			2.2	54	1⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
31⅝	21⅝	Armc	pfZ.10		7.4	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
40	14⅝	ArmWR	.36		2.2	8	17	36	35⅝	36 + ⅛
21½	14⅝	ArmWin	1.10		3.7	23	384	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝
33½	24	ArmPt	pfA3.70		11.	3	100	31⅝	31½	+ ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	ArcCe	.80		3.9	54	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
29⅝	9⅝	ArowE	.16		.6	124	79	29	28	29 +1
21⅝	15⅝	Artra	.20		1.0	3	20	21⅛	20⅝	21 + ⅛
23	13⅝	ArvIn	1.12		5.2	13	33	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
44⅛	18⅝	Asarco	.40		1.0	750	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	22⅝	AshOil	2.40		7.0	8	97	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+ ⅛
42⅝	30	AshOil	pfA.94		8.5	42	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	29⅝	AsdDG			3.4	13	225	59⅝	59⅝	+1⅝
104	52	AsdD	pfA.75		4.9	84	94	94	94	+1
26	14⅝	Athlone	1.40		6.5	15	2434	24⅝	24½	+½
27⅝	17	AtlCtr	1.20		7.1	70	x162	21⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
2	⅜	AtlMtn	.06e		3.4	58	1428	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	32⅝	AtlRich	2.40		5.4	7	3700	43⅝	42⅝	42½+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	AtlRc	pfA.75		10.		260	37½	37	37 + ⅛
119	77⅝	AtlRc	pfZ.50		7.7		1	102	102	102 — ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	AtlasCp	.50		2.1	4	134	24	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
45⅛	20	Auger	.32		7.35	207	46⅝	43⅝	43½	—1⅝
27⅝	20⅝	AutoDt	.56		1.4	22	707	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+ ⅛
35½	14⅝	AvcoFn	1.28		3.7	12	139	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+ ⅛
70½	31½	Avco	pf 3.50		4.9	51	65	65	65	+1
45⅛	24	Avery	.90		2.3	14	340	41	40⅛	40⅝+1 ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Avnet	s .50		1.2	33	21	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝+1⅝
32	17	Avon	.60		1.9	14	1277	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+1⅛
25	17	Axia	1.15		5.2	49	11	22⅝	22	22
54⅝	17⅝	Aydin	s		.9	246	51	49⅝	50⅝	+1⅝
27⅝	21⅝	BMC n	.40		1.5	18	123	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
36	14⅝	Bairnco	.50		1.4	10	97	35⅝	34⅝	35 + ½
27	16	BkrInt	.92		5.2	10	1300	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Baldpr	.32		1.5	18	20	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
15⅝	8	BaldwU	.20			2	x700	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
151	36	BkIU	pf.52k				3	38	37½	37½+ ½
34½	17½	BallCp	s1.84		3.3	10	98	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	17⅝	BallMtl	.20		1.0	10	111	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
28⅝	5⅝	BallyHk			36	221		19⅝	18½	18⅝
31⅛	24½	BallHGE	2.84		10.	7	209	38⅝	38½	38⅝— ⅛
37⅝	14⅝	BancCal	1.28		3.6	17	73	33⅝	32⅝	33½+ ⅛
24	15⅝	BancFst	.92		3.7	11	492	25	24⅝	24⅝
27	22⅝	Bandag	1		1.8	19	350	56⅝	56	56⅝+ ⅛
22	11	BankP	.80		3.3		50	22	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅛
47⅛	24	BankP	pf 2		4.3		3	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝— ⅛
47⅝	22	BkBos	2.12		4.8	6	69	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝— ⅛
66⅛	36⅝	BkNY	3.40		5.6	6	62	61⅛	60⅝	61
31⅝	14⅝	BkofVa	1.32		4.6	6	100	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	BnkAm	1.52		6.4	8	1363	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
40⅝	48⅝	BkAm	pfA3.60			2	48	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+1⅝
90	73½	BkAm	pfZ.47e			3	50	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
27⅝	13⅝	BkArr	s1.80		7.0	10	328	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
49½	25⅝	BankTr	2.55		5.1	6	1384	43	44	+1⅛
24⅝	17⅝	BkTr	pfZ.50		10.		310	24	24	24
11⅛	5⅝	Banner					48	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
43	26½	Bard	s .28		.9	22	469	u43⅝	40	43 +3⅛
26⅝	11⅝	BarnGp	.60		2.7	34	226	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	BarrCp	1.36		5.7	8	133	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+ ⅛
28	13⅝	BarrWr	.40		1.4	21	425	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	BasRes	.10b		.8	16	221	12	11⅛	12 + ⅛
56⅝	33⅝	Bausch	1.56		2.8	25	370	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
57⅝	32⅝	BaxlTr	.56		1.7	19	1543	63	62⅝	62⅝— ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	BayState			.4	3	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
24⅝	17½	BayStG	2.48		11.	14	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ⅛
22⅝	16	BeatFd	1.40		8.8	2	26	16	16	
52⅝	35	BeatFd	1.40		3.8	9	1023	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
8⅝	3⅝	BeckTh	.24		3.5	7	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Beckm			2.4	13	69	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+ ⅛
58	42	Chrm	pf 5		8.6		51	58	58	58 +1½
39⅛	6	Bedfrd	.80			28	2262	27⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	2⅝	BelgPt	.40			2	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
45⅛	18⅝	BellHow	.96			22	247	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+ ½
29⅝	13⅝	BellCd	s2.08			7	631	21½	21⅛	21⅝— ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	BellSth	2.04		7.25	16	1	28	28	28 + ⅜
40⅝	24⅝	Bemis	1.40		4.3	13	16	37⅝	37½	37½
79	38⅝	Bndx	pf 4.04		5.1		8	u79⅝	79	79⅛+ ⅛
35	15⅝	BenCp	2		6.7	10	6094	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝+1⅛
27½	17⅝	BenF	pfZ.28		13.		x131	20	19⅝	20 + ⅛
75	24	BergHB	.20e		2.2	16	345	91⅝	84	91
7⅝	3⅝	Berkey				86	241	6	6⅛	6
13⅝	13⅝	BestPd	.32		.9	14	1082	u35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+ ½
24⅝	14⅝	BethSt	.40		2.4		409	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
54⅝	48½	BethSt	pf 5		9.5		16	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+ ⅛
36⅛	12⅝	Bevrly	s .28		.8	25	347	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
31	13⅝	BlsTnr	.72		3.3	12	2781	22	21½	22 + ⅛
28⅝	25⅝	BlckHr	1.20		4.7	12	7	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛
24	12	BlackD	.52		2.5		661	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
19⅝	12	BlkHP	s		7	28	11	19⅝	19	19 — ⅛
24	17⅝	BlkInr	1		1.5	12	25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
40	22⅝	Blount	1.80		4.8	13	18	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝— ⅛

GE to Cut Jobs in Lights, Modernize

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Electric, in a shift from workers to machines that is becoming a pattern for U.S. industry, has announced a sweeping modernization of its electric light manufacturing business, saying it would have to cut its work force to save the jobs of those that remain.

GE plans to phase out production at 10 of its 42 U.S. lighting division plants, creating a net job loss of 1,400 employees — 8 percent of the division's total.

GE will also invest $250 million over three years in faster, more automated production equipment, company officials said Thursday, is needed to improve quality and productivity and meet increasing competition.

"Some communities and employees will benefit during this essential consolidation, and some will not," said Ralph D. Ketchum, senior vice president of GE's Lighting Business Group. "But the alternative is an inevitable erosion of our leadership position, and jobs, as we become less and less competitive. By taking these steps, we are preserving our employment base and protecting the long-term job outlook."

The GE move is typical of the type of capital expenditures likely to occur in the early, tentative stages of recovery as businesses, particularly old-line manufacturers, look for quick payoffs in reduced labor costs and improved productivity, economists say.

"Normally, when capital investment begins to pick up, it goes first into those areas which have a very fast payback period, in which the return on investment is quite clear and can be achieved in a relatively short period of time," said Kathryn Eickhoff, executive vice president at the economic consulting firm Townsend-Greenspan.

"If they did not make that investment, even more jobs would be lost," said Otto Eckstein, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisers and president of Data Resources. "At least this way they're salvaging something of a declining business."

The decision to trim overcapacity and to modernize the remaining operations follows a year in which lighting industry sales declined for the first time in many years. According to a report by GE, its 1982 sales in lighting dropped below 1980 levels, "with physical sales volume taking one of the steepest declines in history." GE has about 50 percent of the U.S. electric light and lamp market.

"Maintaining the manufacturing base as large as present is inefficient and threatens the health of the business," GE noted.

It said the impact of overcapacity, increased competition, decline in demand for certain products and other factors "make it imperative to downsize the business. Failure to do so will affect the GE lighting business's competitive position, resulting in erosion of market share and necessitating layoffs and plant closings on a scale much larger than the present plan."

Six of the 10 plants to be phased out are in Ohio, the center of the company's lighting business. Others in Salt Lake City, Utah; Newark, New Jersey; Jackson, Mississippi; and St. Louis, Missouri; will also be shut down.

Other plants will benefit from the consolidation. Mr. Ketchum said that more than $110 million of the money the company plans to spend on its productivity campaign will go for advanced equipment, other improvements and employee-related expense at incandescent light plants in Ohio and Virginia. And $80 million will be invested at GE's fluorescent and high-efficiency lamp manufacturing plants in Ohio.

Employees whose jobs will be eliminated include about 500 workers who will be eligible for special severance benefits of up to 50 percent of normal earnings, and 400 eligible for early retirement.

U.S. Futures Prices

June 10

Grains

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT					
(5000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel)					
Jl	3.44	3.44¼	3.42¼	3.42¾	—.02
Sp	3.55	3.55	3.52¾	3.53	—.02¼
Dc	3.62	3.69	3.66	3.66¾	—.02¼
Mr84	3.76¼	3.77¼	3.75¼	3.76	—.02¼
My	3.77¼	3.79½	3.77¼	3.78½	—.00½
Jl	3.79½	3.74½	3.72¼	3.73½	
Prev. sales 10,446.					
Prev day's open int 40,728, up 1,685.					
OATS					
(5000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel)					
Jl	2.89	2.89¼	2.87¾	2.89	
Sp	2.90¼	2.90¼	2.89	2.90¼	+.00¼
Dc	2.76¼	2.77¼	2.77	2.77¼	—.01¼
Mr	2.85¼	2.85¼	2.84	2.84	—.01¼
My	2.92¼	2.92¼	2.90¼	2.91	—.02
Jl	2.96	2.98	2.95½	2.95½	—.02¼
Prev. sales 44,897.					
Prev day's open int 151,543, off 1,896.					
SOYBEANS					
(5000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel)					
Jl	6.71½	6.11½	6.81½	6.82	—.10½
Ag	6.17½	6.17½	6.07½	6.08	—.10
Sp	6.21	6.21½	6.12	6.12¼	—.10¼
Nv	6.31	6.31	6.21	6.21½	—.10
Ja84	6.42½	6.42½	6.32½	6.32¾	—.10¼
Mr	6.53½	6.54	6.44½	6.44½	—.09¾
My	6.63½	6.63½	6.55	6.55	—.07½
Jl	6.73	6.73¼	6.64	6.64	—.06½
Ag	6.73½	6.73½	6.68½	6.67	—.04
Prev. sales 32,589.					
Prev day's open int 84,341, up 1,099.					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
(100 tons; dollars per ton)					
Jl	177.10	177.10	174.00	174.10	—2.70
Ag	177.70	177.70	175.30	175.30	—2.40
Sp	179.20	179.50	176.70	177.00	—2.70
Oc	181.00	181.00	178.50	178.50	—2.80
Dc	185.10	185.20	183.00	183.20	—2.50
Ja84	187.50	187.70	185.30	185.30	—2.40
Mr	192.00	192.00	189.00	189.00	—3.00
My	195.00	195.00	192.00	192.00	—3.00
Jl	196.00	196.00	194.00	194.00	—3.00
Prev. sales 9,441.					
Prev day's open int 43,331, off 414.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
(60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.)					
Jl	19.43	19.43	19.05	19.06	—.37
Ag	19.55	19.55	19.20	19.22	—.35
Sp	19.64	19.65	19.32	19.33	—.33
Oc	19.75	19.75	19.41	19.44	—.32
Dc	19.98	19.98	19.63	19.67	—.31
Ja84	20.06	20.10	19.81	19.81	—.29
Mr	20.40	20.40	20.05	20.05	—.30
My	20.60	20.60	20.30	20.30	—.30
Jl	20.68	20.68	20.65	20.65	—.30
Prev. sales 7,414.					
Prev day's open int 56,428, up 386.					
OATS					
(5000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel)					
Jl	1.53½	1.55½	1.53½	1.54½	—.00¾
Sp	1.56¾	1.56¾	1.55½	1.56	—.00¾
Dc	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.67¼	—.00¾
Mr	1.77½	1.77½	1.76½	1.77	—.01
My	1.81	1.81½	1.81	1.81½	—.01
Prev. sales 1,732.					
Prev day's open int 9,396, off 61.					

Livestock

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE					
(40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Ap	66.35	67.22	66.80	67.17	+.42
Jn	63.85	63.30	63.90	63.87	+.12
Jl	59.60	59.75	59.45	59.58	—.05
Ag	60.20	60.50	60.20	60.37	+.17
Oc	60.87	60.87	60.75	60.82	+.12
Dc	61.27	61.37	61.20	61.35	+.35
Prev. sales 13,599.					
Prev day's open int 56,225, off 760.					
FEEDER CATTLE					
(44,000 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Mr	65.15	65.27	64.85	65.07	+.17
Ap	64.15	64.35	64.15	64.15	+.10
Sp	63.50	63.75	63.40	63.40	+.20
Oc	64.10	64.45	64.10	64.40	+.20
Nv	65.70	65.95	65.60	65.90	+.20
Prev. sales 1,434.					
Prev day's open int 9,789, up 19.					
HOGS					
(30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Jl	49.15	49.55	49.12	49.45	+.48
Ag	48.35	48.75	48.35	48.72	+.62
Sp	45.25	45.60	45.20	45.40	+.23
Oc	41.60	41.90	41.45	41.62	+.07
Dc	42.30	42.55	42.10	42.12	—.13
Fb84	44.35	44.35	43.75	43.87	—.48
Ap	42.45	42.50	42.30	42.30	+.30
Jn	44.90	44.90	45.10	45.10	—.45
Jl	44.75	44.75	45.00	44.60	+.45
Prev. sales 13,614.					
Prev day's open int 32,421, up 618.					
PORK BELLIES					
(40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Jl	62.00	62.85	62.00	62.57	+.85
Ag	59.30	59.50	59.30	59.37	+.07
Fb	59.10	59.22	58.30	58.47	—.13
Mr	58.90	58.90	58.70	58.70	—.10
My	59.55	59.55	59.30	59.30	—.10
Jl	57.50	57.50	57.05	57.05	+.10
Au	55.00	55.00	54.50	54.50	+.00
Prev. sales 10,742.					
Prev day's open int 17,896, up 433.					

Food

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
COFFEE C					
(37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Jul	126.50	127.00	124.95	125.29	—1.88
Sep	126.60	127.15	125.60	126.19	—.85
Dec	126.10	126.30	125.00	125.97	—.48
Mar	125.25	125.25	123.25	124.48	—.45
May	122.75	122.75	122.75	123.25	—.40
Jul	121.00	122.00	121.00	120.81	—0.37
Prev. sales 2,491.					
Prev day's open int 10,890, up 293.					
SUGAR-WORLD 11					
(112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Jul	11.94	12.08	11.54	11.61	—.15
Sep	12.25	12.30	11.82	11.91	—.35
Oct	12.45	12.60	12.10	12.14	—.24
Jan	12.99	13.00	12.79	12.79	—.11
Mar	13.38	13.40	12.93	13.04	—.18
May	13.50	13.55	13.28	13.34	—.18
Jul	13.69	13.75	13.35	13.45	—.13
Sep	13.86	13.86	13.78	13.70	
Oct	14.10	14.36	14.10	13.90	+.05
Est. sales 19,078. Prev. sales 33,343.					
Prev day's open int 108,684, up 3,744.					
COCOA					
(10 metric tons; $ per ton)					
Jul	2187	2190	2177	2181	—6
Sep	2225	2229	2203	2220	—7
Dec	2256	2262	2223	2255	—3
Mar	2274	2279	2250	2275	—3
May	2290	2293	2270	2293	—5
Jul	2313	2313	2313	2313	—5
Sep	2318	2318	2318	2318	—5
Prev. sales 5,897.					
Prev day's open int 27,731, up 539.					
ORANGE JUICE					
(15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Jul	114.75	114.80	114.50	114.50	—.45
Sep	115.50	115.60	115.30	115.40	—.40
Nov	113.30	113.50	113.25	113.30	—.40
Jan	108.10	108.10	108.00	108.00	—.35
Mar	106.80	106.80	106.40	106.40	—.35
May	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30	—.40
Sep	106.90	107.00	106.90	105.70	—.40
Prev. sales 256.					
Prev day's open int 6,426, up 1.					

Metals

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
COPPER					
(25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.)					
Jun	75.20	75.20	74.70	74.70	—.65
Jul	75.65	76.15	74.90	75.15	—.65
Aug	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90	—.65
Sep	77.20	77.65	76.40	76.40	—.65
Dec	79.40	79.70	78.40	78.65	—.65
Jan	80.30	80.30	79.25	79.25	—.65
Mar	81.35	81.30	80.50	80.50	—.65
May	82.00	82.00	81.25	81.25	—.65
Jul	83.00	83.05	83.00	83.00	—.65
Sep	85.10	85.30	84.00	84.25	—.65
Dec	86.80	86.85	86.10	86.10	—.65
Jan	86.70	86.70	86.70	86.70	—.65
Mar	88.90	88.90	87.90	87.90	—.65
Prev. sales 8,737.					
Prev day's open int 181,486, up 755.					
SILVER					
(5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.)					
Jun	1175.0	1175.0	1140.0	1147.0	—30.0
Jul	1178.0	1188.0	1134.0	1152.0	—16.0
Aug	1183.0	1184.0	1140.0	1161.5	—15.7
Sep	1212.0	1212.0	1164.0	1171.3	—15.4
Dec	1225.0	1230.0	1185.0	1200.5	—15.0
Jan	1216.0	1230.0	1230.0	1230.0	—14.5
Mar	1240.0	1242.0	1225.0	1231.0	—14.0
May	1270.0	1270.0	1240.0	1251.5	—13.5
Jul	1292.0	1292.0	1272.0	1272.0	—13.0
Sep	1314.0	1331.0	1272.0	1292.5	—12.5
Dec	1342.0	1354.0	1315.0	1324.0	—12.0
Jan	1360.0	1360.0	1335.0	1336.0	—11.5
Mar	1400.0	1416.0	1385.0	1389.5	—11.0
Est. sales 26,000. Prev. sales 21,685.					
Prev day's open int 92,585, up 443.					
PLATINUM					
(50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.)					
Jun	424.00	424.00	420.00	419.50	—3.50
Jul	424.50	424.00	413.00	421.00	—4.00
Aug				424.00	—4.00
Oct	431.00	432.50	421.00	428.80	—4.00
Jan	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.50	—4.00
Apr	445.00	445.00	443.00	441.80	—4.00
Jul	457.50	457.50	447.00	449.30	—4.00
Est. sales 3,520. Prev. sales 5,425.					
Prev day's open int 14,370, up 188.					
GOLD					
(100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.)					
Jun	412.00	412.50	405.30	407.50	—5.40
Jul	410.00	418.00	409.70	409.70	—5.50
Aug	418.00	418.50	409.00	412.40	—5.60
Oct	425.00	425.50	417.30	419.40	—5.60
Dec	432.00	432.00	424.00	426.30	—5.60
Feb	439.40	439.40	432.00	433.20	—5.60
Apr	447.00	447.50	440.20	441.30	—5.60
Jun	452.00	452.00	448.50	449.00	—5.60
Aug	456.50	456.50	456.50	456.80	—5.60
Oct	467.50	467.50	464.50	464.70	—5.60
Dec	477.00	477.00	472.50	472.50	—5.60
Feb	484.50	484.50	481.00	481.20	—5.60
Apr	493.00	494.00	490.30	490.30	—5.60
Est. sales 36,000. Prev. sales 44,194.					
Prev day's open int 110,398, up 2,084.					

Financial

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
U.S. T. BILLS					
($1 million; pts of 100 pct.)					
Jun	90.80	90.91	90.68	90.77	—.07
Dec	90.72	90.74	90.53	90.57	—.09
Mar	90.57	90.58	90.30	90.42	—.09
Jun	90.30	90.30	90.20	90.25	—.13
Sep	90.15	90.15	90.15	90.15	—.07
Dec	90.10	90.13	90.03	90.03	—.04
Prev. sales 17,273.					
Prev day's open int 40,827, off 2,067.					
GNMA					
($100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun	68-16	68-16	68-8	68-10	
Sep	68	68-1	67-21	67-23	—02
Dec	67-13	67-13	67-3	67-5	—02
Mar	66-27	66-28	66-18	66-20	—03
Jun	66-13	66-15	66-4	66-6	—03
Sep	66-3	66-3	65-24	65-26	—03
Dec	65-24	65-24	65-16	65-16	—03
Mar	65-17	65-17	65-8	65-8	—03
Jun	65-15	65-15	65-2	65-2	—03
Sep				64-29	—03
Dec				64-25	—03
Prev. sales 9,186.					
Prev day's open int 41,878, off 49.					
US TREASURY BONDS					
($100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun	75-15	75-17	74-21	74-23	—04
Sep	74-24	74-28	74-10	74-15	—02
Dec	74-8	74-12	73-28	74-1	—01
Mar	73-30	73-31	73-16	73-19	—03
Jun	73-16	73-19	73-7	73-8	—03
Sep	73-10	73-10	72-31	72-31	—03
Dec	73-2	73-2	72-21	72-23	—04
Mar				72-17	—04
Jun	72-24	72-24	72-12	72-12	—04
Sep				72-8	—04
Dec	72-4	72-4	72-4	72-4	—04
Prev. sales 75,436.					
Prev day's open int 134,062, up 7,187.					
10 YR. TREASURY					
($100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun	83-23	83-27	83-13	83-16	—02
Sep	82-25	82-28	82-14	82-18	—02
Dec				82	—02
Mar				81-17	—02
Prev. sales 3,670.					
Prev day's open int 7,592, up 301.					
CERT. DEPOSIT					
($1 million; pts of 100 pct					
Jun	90.76	90.80	90.65	90.67	—.07
Sep	90.14	90.22	89.94	89.98	—.07
Dec	89.29	89.35	89.07	89.20	—.04
Mar	89.20	89.20	89.04	89.04	—.03
Prev. sales 7,269.					
Prev day's open int 15,186, up 34.					
EURODOLLARS					
($1 million; pts of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.25	90.25	90.12	90.15	—.03
Sep	89.67	89.70	89.45	89.50	—.04
Dec	89.47	89.48	89.28	89.31	—.06
Mar	89.25	89.27	89.19	89.18	—.05
Prev. sales 4,825.					
Prev day's open int 36,785, up 268.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
$ per dlr; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.8112	.8116	.8098	.8101	—4
Sep	.8112	.8116	.8096	.8099	—9
Dec	.8117	.8118	.8096	.8100	—11
Mar	.8115	.8115	.8115	.8102	—11
Est. sales 2,588. Prev. sales 2,026.					
Prev day's open int 12,185, off 144.					
BRITISH POUND					
$ per pound; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	1.5700	1.5800	1.5625	1.5640	—220
Sep	1.5795	1.5800	1.5640	1.5640	—220
Dec	1.5810	1.5820	1.5640	1.5640	—220
Mar				1.5640	—220
Est. sales 13,890. Prev. sales 11,685.					
Prev day's open int 28,476, up 2,418.					

Market Guide

Chicago Board of Trade: Wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean meal, soybean oil, oats, fresh broilers, T-bonds, GNMA 10-yr T-notes, plywood. Chicago Mercantile Exchange: Cattle, feeder cattle, hogs, pork bellies, lumber, S&P composite index. New York Mercantile Exchange: Maine potatoes, platinum, heating oil. Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, New York: Coffee, sugar, cocoa, Cotton Exchange, New York: Orange juice, cotton. New York Comex: Copper, silver, gold. Int'l Monetary Market: T-bills, CD's, Eurodollars, British pound, Canadian dollar, French franc, German mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc. Kansas City Board of Trade: Value Line. New York Futures Exch.: NYSE composite index.

Industrials

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
LUMBER					
(130,000 bd. ft.; $ per 1,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	227.60	231.00	226.00	227.70	+.10
Sep	224.00	226.40	223.10	224.80	+2.40
Nov	220.00	222.10	218.60	218.80	+.40
Jan	224.30	225.00	223.40	225.10	+1.10
Mar	228.30	230.00	227.00	229.20	+1.70
May	229.80	230.50	229.00	230.80	+2.50
Est. sales 3,047. Prev. sales 5,218.					
Prev day's open int 9,845, up 73.					
WSTN. PLYWOOD					
(76,032 sq. ft.; $ per 1,000 sq. ft.					
Jul	208.00	210.30	207.70	208.50	+.50
Sep	207.30	209.70	207.30	208.50	+.50
Nov	207.30	209.50	207.00	207.80	—.20
Jan	210.50	210.50	208.60	208.60	—.40
Mar	214.50	214.50	210.50	210.50	—.50
Prev. sales 305.					
Prev day's open int 2,029, off 100.					
COTTON 2					
Jul	78.30	78.30	77.35	77.38	—.99
Oct	79.25	79.40	78.57	78.59	—.92
Dec	80.30	80.60	79.75	79.81	—.62
Mar	81.30	81.30	80.70	80.75	—.35
May	81.40	81.40	80.90	81.25	—.26
Jul	81.40	81.55	81.40	81.45	—.04
Oct	77.98	77.99	77.90	77.45	—.45
Prev. sales 6,344.					
Prev day's open int 35,400, up 733.					
HEATING OIL					
(42,000 gal.; cents per gal					
Jul	79.80	80.00	79.50	79.68	+.15
Aug	80.10	80.35	79.90	80.17	+.37
Sep	80.81	81.15	80.60	81.02	+.47
Oct	81.70	82.00	81.60	82.00	+.50
Nov	82.70	82.75	82.30	82.74	+.44
Dec	83.40	83.60	83.05	83.60	+.46
Prev. sales 6,449.					
Prev day's open int 27,852, up 38.					

Stock Indexes

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
S&P COMP. INDEX					
points and cents					
Jun	161.65	163.80	161.65	162.50	+.60
Sep	163.70	163.70	162.40	163.30	+.40
Dec	163.50	164.70	163.50	164.30	+.40
Mar				165.30	+.40
Last Index 162.68, up .85.					
Est. sales 30,722. Prev. sales 42,796.					
Prev day's open int 32,539, off 582.					
VALUE LINE					
points and cents					
Jun	199.20	200.20	198.90	199.85	+1.10
Sep	200.30	201.25	200.10	201.40	+1.45
Dec	201.40	202.50	201.50	202.50	+1.35
Mar				203.70	+1.35
Last Index 200.56, up 1.53.					
Prev. sales 3,708.					
Prev day's open int 4,830, off 227.					
NYSE COMP. INDEX					
points and cents					
Jun	94.05	94.45	93.95	94.30	+.25
Sep	94.55	95.15	94.40	95.00	+.40
Dec	95.25	95.90	95.20	95.60	+.40
Mar	96.00	96.25	96.00	96.20	+.40
Jun	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.80	+.40
Sep	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.40	+.40
Last Index 94.45, up .40.					
Est. sales 13,428. Prev. sales 19,141.					
Prev day's open int 15,159, off 457.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,051.70†	1,044.30†
Reuters	1,410.60	1,398.40
D.J. Futures	144.25	145.21

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p — preliminary; † — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100: Dec. 31, 1974.

Highs and Lows June 10

NEW HIGHS—146

AMRCorp, AMRCorp wt, AMR 2.125pf, AVXCo, Allegn Inc, Allied Corp, AlliedPrd, AlldSirs, Alpha Prod, Am Baker, ADT s, AmFamily, AmerStores, AnchHock, AnthonyInd, Arkans Best, BalPCR's, BaldSxy pf, BeatProd, Brunswk, BurnPac, BurTgHs, CTS Corp, Colonial, ComInData, ChiMilw Cp, ChiMilw pf, ChiMilw rt, Clorox Co, ComMedica s, ComMetl, CntnntlInt s, CentrvanCo, ContrData, Dana Co, DyneCo Am, EBystem s, EaglePch, EDS s, EmryAF, EnglsBF, Equitax s, Esmark s, Esterline, FaithDelSir s, FdInvralBcp, Fleming s, Fuqua Ind, GCACorp, GF BusEqt, GeaStores s, GenRad s, GerberSci, GoldNugt, GdrichPB, HallsMyr n, HewlettPk, Holiday Inn, HouseInt 4.25pf, ICN Pharm, ITW, IngRand pf, InterRace s, InterRites pf, Intermed n, Interpace, Interstate pf, JamesRiver, Jim Leon, JoyMfg, Kelly Ind, KelyInd wtB, Kroehler, LomasSeco, Lear Siegler, LearSieg pf, LevitzFrn, Limited wi, MGMUlmre n, MocyRH s, Magic Chef, MassMutIn, MarionLb s, MarrioW, MartnMar pf, MercantStr, MercStr wi, NtPredo, NtSemi, NtSvcin s, Nwsl Alrl, NorWsh pf, Pac Lights, PacSciEn, PhEl 15.35pf, PioneerCo, PittstonCo, Plessey Ltd, Pneumo s, PresktyCos, Ralch Chem, RepAir wi, Revlnov pf, SfdBuslns s, SvcCo s, Sou Pac, SouPac wi, SwstAirl s, SwshAirA, StoShop s, SuprValu, Sweetnt Gen, TRW 4.50pf, Tabdyn rt, Teledyne, TexasInvs s, TexasGasRsc, Tiplex s, Tolheim, ToysRUs s, Trane, TWA n, TranscoEnd, Transco pf, Transco Inc, TriPac, UAL Inc, UAL Inc 2.40pf, UnitrGp, USShoe, USSteel wi, UnivFds, Vicom, Varnado Inc, WaldKart, WaldKart pfA, Warnaco s, WashNat, WashNat pf, Watkins Joh, WelchAllyn s, WePac Ind, WinnDix, Winnebago, WylyV.

NEW LOWS—3

DajE 3.33pf, HeliosMyr n, LtLCorpW

Canada Joblessness Falls

Reuters

OTTAWA — Seasonally adjusted unemployment fell to 12.4 percent in May from 12.5 percent in April, and compares with 10.2 percent in May last year, Statistics Canada said Friday.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

Seagram

1st Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	876.3	807.4
Profits	54.4	58.7
Per Share	0.61	0.61

Net includes equity in earnings of Du Pont of $8.97 million vs $14.9 million. Share adjusted for 3-for-1 stock split.

Dividends June 10

INCREASED

Company		Per.	Amnt	Per.	Rec.
Andres-Mines Cl e	Q	.3915	7-15	6-30
Andres Mines Cl b	Q	.3925	7-15	6-30
Chubb Cp	Q	.78	7-5	6-27
USUAL				
August Inc	Q	.08	7-31	7-1
Brock Hotel	Q	.025%	6-30	6-17
Central Corp	Q	.56¼	7-30	7-8
Charming Shoppers	Q	.06¼	7-15	6-21
Commerce Cl Kt	Q	.43	7-27	6-29
General Microwave	S	.04	8-12	7-15
Gulf & West Ind	Q	.16¾	-1	6-30
Hospital Cp of Am	Q	.16	8-1	6-30
Illinois Power	Q	.42	8-1	7-11
Lake Ontario Cement	Q	.12½	7-22	6-30
Moffet Inc	Q	.07½	8-2	7-5
Pegasus Gold	Q	.04	7-11	6-14
Shawmut Corp	Q	.48	7-1	6-20
Trinity Industries	Q	.12½	7-29	7-13
Universal Foods	Q	.25	8-1	7-1
Van Dorn	Q	.18	8-3	7-15
Vons Inc	Q	.10	6-30	6-20

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

London Metals June 10

Figures in sterling per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce.

	Today	Previous
High grade copper cathodes:		
spot	1,064.00	1,084.50	1,068.00	1,069.00
3 months	1,104.00	1,104.50	1,090.00	1,091.00
Copper cathodes:		
spot	1,044.00	1,045.00	1,022.00	1,025.00
3 months	1,072.00	1,073.00	1,053.00	1,055.00
Tin: spot	8,410.00	8,420.00	8,370.00	8,377.00
3 months	8,425.00	8,427.00	8,410.00	8,415.00
Lead: spot	261.00	261.50	262.00	262.50
3 months	271.00	271.50	272.00	272.50
Zinc: spot	466.50	466.50	461.00	463.00
3 months	479.50	480.00	475.50	476.00
Silver: spot	743.00	744.00	716.00	717.00
3 months	761.00	761.50	734.00	735.00
Aluminium:		
spot	913.00	914.00	904.50	905.00
3 months	939.50	940.00	931.50	932.00
Nickel: spot	3,160.00	3,170.00	3,060.00	3,065.00
3 months	3,235.00	3,245.00	3,120.00	3,130.00

U.S. Fund Assets Off

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Assets of the 315 U.S. money market mutual funds fell $412 million to $469.3 billion in the week ended Wednesday, the 27th consecutive weekly drop, the Investment Company Institute said Thursday.

LOST WARRANT

The ALCA PETROLEUM COMPANY N.V.,
Mezzoutweg 10,
2020 Antwerpen
Belgium

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
57	20	MemI	pf1.20	2.1	3	56	55¾	56	— ½	
55¾	22	Mercy	s .80	1.4	16	728	u55⅝	54	55¾	+1¾
42½	29	MerrDd	4.25	10.		±10	41½	41½	41½	— ½
24¼	15½	NdsFd	.36	11.		67	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
34¾	9⅛	MesICr	.40	1.7	19	1399	u25¼	23⅝	25	+1⅜
31¼	14½	MainN	s .76	2.7	15	103	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
17⅝	7¼	MetAst			31	714	15¾	14¾	15	
22¾	10¼	MnHtn	.30b	1.4	8	10	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¾
15¼	5¾	MarhN	.32	2.1	16	46	u15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
29⅞	8	MesCr	s.28	1.8	18	34	27¼	27	27	
51	26	MtrHan	3.04	6.7	6	828	45½	44¾	45¾	+ ⅝
65¾	51	MirTl	pf6.65e	12.		80	54⅝	56½	56½	— ¼
43⅝	49⅝	MrTrl	pf4.46e	8.2		199	54½	54½	54½	— ¾
16⅝	4¼	VjManvI				1818	14¾	14	14¼	— ¾
33¼	12	VjMnvI	pf			21	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
31¼	20½	MAPCO	1.80	6.6	11	2662	27½	25¾	27¼	+1½
4⅝	1¼	Mardale				258	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
38¾	13⅝	MarMid	1.40	5.0	6	96	28	27¾	27¾	
43½	14⅝	Marion	s .32		7	67	u44½	43¼	44½	+1½
17½	6⅞	MarkC	.32	2.0	42	46	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ¾
22⅝	11¾	Mark	pf1.20	5.5		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
74⅞	32	Marriot	.36	.5	31	402	u75	74⅝	74¾	— ⅛
47½	29⅝	MrshM	2.20	5.3	12	496	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
61	22¼	MartM	1.92	3.2	20	425	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+ ¼
46	48½	MrtM	pf4.08	7.3		14	u66⅝	65½	66⅝	+ ⅝
46⅝	12	MaryK	s.12	.3	28	391	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	
45¾	21½	Md Cup	s.44	1.6	12	491	29½	27⅞	29	— ¾
34½	14⅞	Masco	s .44	1.5	18	1164	30¾	29⅝	30	+ ¼
59	17⅞	Masnil	n1.32	2.7		76	50⅝	49	49	—2¼
28⅝	11½	MasM	1.76e	9.6	12	92	18⅝	17¾	18¼	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	MaseyF				1124	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	MasCp	2.56	11.		44	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
12¼	9¼	MasInc	1.32	11.		74	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
66¾	36	MatsuE	.36c		6	16	u63	62¼	61⅝	62 +1¼
21½	10⅝	Mattel	.30	2.7	6	4052	12	11¼	11⅛	— ⅝
27⅝	7⅞	MatlInf	wi			410	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
46¼	26¼	Mattel	pf2.50	8.8		80	29¼	28¾	29¼	
58⅞	24⅞	MayDS	2	3.6	11	1232	55¾	54¾	55¼	+ ⅜
54⅝	34⅝	MayFd	.20	2.7	7	263	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝
25⅞	17½	McDr	pf2.50	8.9		10	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
25⅞	17½	McDr	pf2.60	10.		6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
22¼	16⅝	McDrl	n1.80	8.4	16	922	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	4⅝	McDrl	wt			100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
74½	44⅝	McDnl	s 1	1.4	12	2346	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ¼
45¾	33¼	McDnld	1.42	2.4	10	369	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	
48½	24⅝	McGEd	2	4.1	14	82	44	43⅝	44	
49½	23⅝	McGrH	s.60	2.2	21	7457	31	30⅝	31	
32	17¼	McInt	g		9	28	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	12¼	McNeil	.60	3.1		32	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
31½	13⅝	Mead	1	3.3		724	30½	30⅝	30⅝	
27⅝	13	MeadPk		.558	110	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
38½	34⅝	Medtrn	.64	1.1	17	744	57½	57	57¼	+ ¼
36½	27½	Mellon	2.44	4.7	7	246	52¼	51¼	52¼	+ ¾
28⅞	24⅝	Mellon	pf2.80	11.		15	25	25	25	— ¼
43¼	27½	Melvil	s		15	753	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
148	61⅝	MercSt	2.50	1.6	13	30	u161	159⅝	160¾	+1¾
6⅝	2⅝	MerSt	wi			6	u6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+1
34⅝	19⅝	MerTex	1.20	3.7	8	2965	33¼	32⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
95½	64	Merck	2.80	3.3	15	805	85⅝	84½	84½	— ⅝
114½	57⅝	Meridth	.2	1.8	12	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1
102	71	MerLy	1.40	1.7	10	2756	95⅝	93⅝	94¾	+1¼
2⅝	1⅝	MerL	wi			161	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MesoP	n			1188	3	2⅝	3⅝	
15½	10	MesoP	n		7	1956	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
28½	17	MesoR	2.09e	8.9		805	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
10½	7¼	MesoIn	.41e	4.3	23	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	3	viMesta			6	644	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
540	191¼	Metrm	7	1.3	23	23	520	512	519	+7
32	22	MEE	pfC3.90	13.		x200	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1
64	41	MiE	pf4.32	14.		x100	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
4⅝	2¼	MexFd	.71e	17.		93	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19½	15⅝	MkCn	pf2.08	11.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
21	20½	MkCn	pf2.19	13.		30	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	12½	MchER	1.34	10.	14	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26¼	19⅝	MdWl	pf2.67	11.		25	25	25	25	
22⅝	17⅝	MdWl	pf2.12	9.7		3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
25⅝	12	MdCtel	1.80	7.1	9	54	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
33	21¼	MdCt	pf2.86	8.6		1	31	31	31	
28	19⅝	Midcon	2.16	7.9	7	1166	27½	27⅝	27½	
16⅝	12½	MidSUt	1.70	11.	7	2759	15¼	14⅝	15	— ¼
19⅝	11⅝	MidRos		3.4		19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
49	20	MillerW	1.50	3.4	18	110	44	43½	43¾	— ¼
46⅝	16⅝	MillBrd	1.20	3.4	12	644	22⅝	22	22¼	— ¼
20	8	MilR s	.36	2.0	18	33	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
88¼	48⅝	MMM	3.20	3.9	16	937	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅝
26½	18⅝	MinPL	2.40	9.6	6	48	25⅝	25	25⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	MiroCp	.40	2.1	26	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
41	16⅝	MisnIns		3.5	12	304	41	40	40¼	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅝	MoPSv	1.12b	7.3	7	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
35	26½	MoPS	pf4.17	13.		7	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
30⅝	12½	Mitel			19	999	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	19½	Mobil		7.0	9	8239	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	7⅝	MobilIn			120	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6⅝	ModCp			296	16	15½	15¼	15⅝	
24¼	9⅝	Mohasc			48	23⅝	23½	23⅝		
19	5⅝	MohKD			16	1972	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
32⅝	15⅝	MohRub	.90	2.9	7	15	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
26¾	14½	Monrch	.88	3.4	21	10	24	23⅝	23⅝	
56¾	34	Monsar	.92	1.7	33	7	56	55	56	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Monsan	4.50	6.1	11	485	83⅝	82¼	82¾	— ½
28⅝	18⅝	MntDU	2.24	9.1	6	30	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	MonPw	2.68	9.7	7	1187	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
18⅝	14	MonSt	1.80e	10.		15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	MONY	.50e	8.4	15	147	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
51½	25½	MooreC	2	4.3	13	15	47¾	47½	47½	— ½
29½	11⅝	MoreM	1.04	3.9	32	254	27	26	27	+ ¼
18⅝	7⅝	Moran	.12	8	35	379	14¾	14¾	14¾	
45⅝	45⅝	Morgan	3.70	5.0	7	462	73⅝	73¼	73¼	+ ⅜
33⅝	15⅝	MorKnd	1.32	4.0	8	92	33	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅜
36	10	MorsS	.40	1.2	18	7	34	34	34	+ ⅜
24⅝	27⅝	MotorM	1.40	5.5	5	193	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
137⅝	55⅝	Motrola	1.60	1.2	29	2907	130⅝	128⅝	130½	+2
45⅝	27	MtFuel	2.60	6.8	7	115	43⅝	43	43	— ¼
19½	9⅝	MurInt	s.50	2.7	9	7	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Mrkd	pf .40	3.0		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	9½	Mursnp			51	149	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
34⅝	10⅝	MurphC	1.28	4.0	9	12	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
30⅝	15½	MurpO	2.70	8.7	11	24	26⅝	27	26⅝	— ⅝
30½	13	MurrvO	1.20	4.3	13	11	28	27⅝	27⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	MutOm	1.44e	11.		42	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	7	MyersL			40	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
40⅝	19⅝	NBD	2.20	5.7	6	151	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
50⅝	19⅝	NBI		4.3	764	223	31½	31½	31½	— ½
21¼	12⅝	NCH	.72	3.7	15	55	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	NCNB	1.80	6.5	8	502	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
125⅝	45⅝	NCR	2.60	2.1	14	3108	124	120⅝	123½	+2½
22⅝	14⅝	NL Ind	1	6.1	10	543	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
30⅝	16⅝	NUI	n	7.8	9	8	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	11⅝	NVF			7	445	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
42⅝	35⅝	NatscB	2.28	6.0	8	466	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
59½	32	NbycB	pfA.50	7.0		x10	50	50	50	+ ½
35	18	Nalco	1.12	3.5	20	2182	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	7⅝	Nashua	.24	2.7	8	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22½	8½	Nashua	.80b	2.7	18	43	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
					38		21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
28¼	15⅝	NatCan	1	3.9	8	243	25½	25	25⅝	+ ½
25¼	11⅝	NtCnv	s .54	2.3	17	135	23¼	23	23⅛	
31	18⅝	NatDist	2.20	7.4	17	359	30⅝	29¾	29⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	NDist	pf1.85	10.		20	18	18	18	— ⅛
36⅝	5	NEdu	s		25	447	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¾
33¾	26⅝	NtFG	3.16	9.8	8	69	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
35⅝	16⅝	NtGyp	1.48	4.5	31	68	33⅝	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
11	1⅝	NtHom				164	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
19¾	3½	NMdCr	.46	2.5	14	527	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅝	NMdE	s .40	1.5	20	1228	27⅝	27	27½	+ ¼
13	6⅝	NMnMS			22	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
44⅝	22	NPrest	1.28	2.7	12	139	u45¼	44¼	45⅝	+1⅛
44½	13⅝	NSemi				1945	u44½	43⅝	44½	+ ½
36½	17¼	NStvin	s1.20	3.3	12	317	u37	36¼	36½	+ ¼
15½	7⅝	NSfgrd			5	5	17⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
38¼	13⅝	NtSfl	.25	.9	11	231	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	53	NtStl	pf 5	8.3		52	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	12⅝	Natsem	.80	3.6		375	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
43	24⅝	Nbrh	pf 4	11.		640	37⅝	36½	37⅝	— ⅝
27⅝	20⅝	NevPw	2.64	10.	6	81	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
14½	10½	NevPr	pf1.60	12.		220	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
21¼	16¼	NevP	pf2.50	11.		x610	20½	19⅝	20½	
17	12¼	NevP	pf1.95	12.		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
17⅝	4⅝	NevSv	s.05e	.4	8	26	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅝
38¼	26½	NEngEl	3.20	8.7	7	172	37¼	36½	36⅝	— ½
27	21⅝	NEnP	pf2.76	11.		4	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
18⅝	13⅝	NJRsc	n1.76	10.	8	83	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	NYSEG	2.20	11.	6	136	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
31¼	23½	NYS	pfC3.75	13.		10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
23¼	6¼	Newell	s .50	2.4	15	131	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
26½	21⅝	Newhol	n .32	1.4	15	38	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11	NwhIl	n.16e	1.5	16	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	9	NwhIR	n.1ae	1.4	12	63	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅛
62	27⅝	NewmI		1.7	29	210	57⅝	57⅝	57½	— ¼
9⅝	4⅝	Newpark	.04i			220	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	NiMMP	1.92	11.	6	663	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
32½	22⅝	NiMoP	3.40	12.		200	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
34⅝	25⅝	NiMoP	3.25	12.		x100	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
31	26⅝	NiMoP	3.40	12.		x100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	NiagM	1.29e	7.2		30	18	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	NiCrft	n		89	287	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
33⅝	24⅝	NICOR	3.04	9.3	12	158	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
18⅝	8⅝	NoBlAl	.12	.7	14	900	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
65	40½	NorfSo	2.80	5.1	10	846	55	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	12¼	NorNs				71	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
35	22⅝	Norstr	2.20b	7.0	7	54	32	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Nortek	.08	.6	10	208	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
38½	24	NACool	.90	2.4	9	2	38	38	38	+ ⅝
27⅝	23⅝	NoAmPr	1.70	6.2	13	27	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	NEurO	2.32e	11.	9	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	NoesUt	1.36	11.	6	1483	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
23	9⅝	NwNlR	1.52	11.	15	501	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
42¼	40	NIPS	pf1.63e	4.0		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
33⅝	26⅝	NoStPw	2.74	8.3	7	411	33⅝	32⅝	33	
34⅝	25⅝	NSPw	pfC.60	11.		x100	33	33	33	
34⅝	10⅝	NorTel	s.40	1.2		1801	32⅝	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
8	5⅝	Nthgat	s			365	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Nortrp	.80	2.1	28	45	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	23⅝	NwStAir	.80	1.5	550	1416	u55½	54½	55	+1⅝
12⅝	7⅝	NwNtEn	1.50	7.7	10	146	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	NwEn	pf2.13	10.		31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	22½	NwInd	2.68	6.4	9	625	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅜
25	18⅝	NwPr	pf2.04	11.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	14⅝	NwSrW	.10i		2		26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
45⅝	23⅝	Norton	2	4.7	56	10	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	16⅝	NorSP	1.80	3.4	21	2361	32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
73⅝	28⅝	NorFS	pf1.40	2.2		2	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+1
36⅝	25⅝	Norwst	1.80	5.2	10	932	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	49⅝	NwSt	pfS.30e	9.5		1	55½	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
65⅝	37⅝	Novo	.28e	.5	24	544	59	58	59	+1
81½	24⅝	NovCos	.25e	.3	17	247	78⅝	77	78⅝	
48⅝	18⅝	NutrS	n .32	1.4	11	249	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
		— O—O—O —								
20¼	9	OakInd	.36i			779	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ½
27¼	17½	OakMnt	.72	5.6	18	17	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
34⅝	17	OccPet	.20	11.	82	1038	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
36⅝	27⅝	OccIP	pf2.14	6.8		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ½
21⅝	16	OccIP	pf2.48	12.		30	21⅝	21	21	
19⅝	13½	OccIP	pf2.12	12.		31	17⅝	17	17	
19⅝	14⅝	OccIP	pf2.20	13.		38	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
109	88	OccIP	pf15.50	15.		12	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅝
104⅝	85¼	Ocd	pf14.62	15.		16	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
26	14	ODECO	.40	4.1	7	89	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
32⅝	17½	Ogden	1.80	5.8	11	244	31½	30⅝	31¼	
32⅝	24	OhioEd	1.80	12.	8	481	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	24	OhEd	pf4.40	13.		20	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
37	27	OhEd	pf4.44	13.		250	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
37⅝	27⅝	OhEd	pf4.56	13.		30	34⅝	34	34	— ⅝
37	24	OhEd	pf7.34	13.		x400	56½	56	56	— ⅝
27⅝	20⅝	OhEd	pf2.44	13.		5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	27⅝	OhEd	pr3.92	13.		16	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	OhEd	pf1.80	12.		15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
74	55½	OhEd	pf9.12	13.		16	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
70	53	OhEd	pf7.40	13.		1	57	57	57	— ⅝
90¼	75⅝	OhEd	pf10.48	12.		220	88½	88½	88½	— ½
65¼	46	OhP	pf7.40	12.		x200	61½	61½	61½	— ½
27	22	OhP	pf3.75	13.		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
110	97½	OhP	pf8.44	13.		270	106½	106	106	
110	97½	OhP	pfF 14	13.		20	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	OklaGE	1.84	9.6	8	301	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	OldCp	pfJ.50	5.4		287	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
23⅝	15½	Olin	1.20	3.9	13	743	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1
28	13⅝	Omark	1	3.8	37	309	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
41⅝	18⅝	Omnicr	s.80	1.8	30	240	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+1⅛
24⅝	12	OneBcp	.40	2.5	10	2	16	16	16	— ⅝
29⅝	23⅝	ONEOK	2.40	9.1	8	111	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	OranRk	1.80	9.7	8	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Orange				63	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
27⅝	11	OrlonC	.66	2.6	14	244	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
30	5⅝	Orion			3	248	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	3⅝	Orion pf	.50	3.3		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	OutBk	.50	2.5	10	471	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
45⅝	31⅝	Outlet	s .20	1.0	14	40	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
21	8¼	OvnMtr	.60	3.3	35	27	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	OvrTr	s			27	26½	25⅝	26½	+1⅛
23¼	10⅝	OvShip	.50	2.4	11	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Owens	1.20	12.2	7	1154	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36	28⅝	OwenIll	1.68	4.9	28	420	34¼	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
106	61	OwnIl	pf4.75	4.6		2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	—2½
41	13¼	Oxfrd	s .64	1.7	11	35	38⅝	38	38¼	
		— P—P—P —								
47	17¼	PHH	.74	1.7	19	717	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
8	5	PNBMU	1.34e	9.2	10	167	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
69	29⅝	PPG	2.36	3.6	14	1174	65	64⅝	64⅝	
25⅝	20⅝	PSA	1.40	6.8	11	1817	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	PSA	dvf			114	25	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	PacAs	1.48	12.		14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	22⅝	PacGE	3.32	10.	6	1255	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	22⅝	PacPw	2.16	9.0	7	98	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	15	PacLum	.80	2.9	33	71	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
24½	16⅝	PacPr	2.16	9.0	8	947	24	23⅝	24

هكذا من الاصل

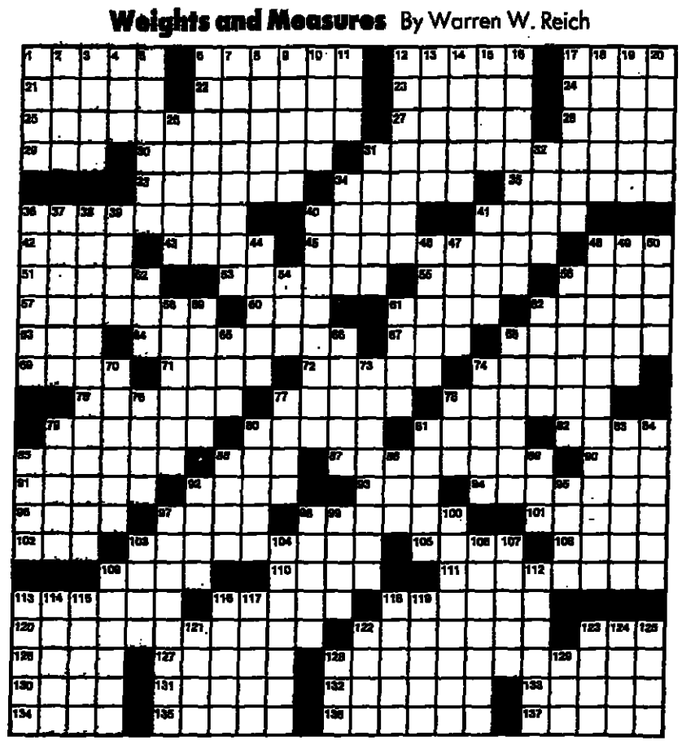
Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
2⅝	5⅝	AAV	.32	1.7	15	33	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	AIC Ph				32	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
6⅛	1	ATI				207	4⅛	3¾	4	+⅛
2¼	2	AcmaPr				12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
25⅞	12⅛	AcmeU	.40	1.7	21	46	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+⅜
15¼	2⅝	Action			8	69	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+½
9⅞	5⅛	Actn s	.10t		1.1	45	6⅝	9	9⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Actn wt				1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
8	1⅝	AdmRs	.10		2.2		5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅝	12	AdRyal	6.10		3.00	88	29⅝	27	29⅝	+⅜
23⅝	11⅝	Adobe	.20		.9	16	420	22⅝	22⅝	+1⅛
4⅝	2	AegisCo				16	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
20¼	7⅛	AerMx s				21	117	20⅛	19⅝	20
7	2½	Aerosen				12	116	6⅛	6	
33½	9⅛	AllHsp	.36		1.2	14	32	31⅝	31⅝	—⅜
85	14⅛	AllPfp	s .64		1.5	21	22	43⅝	43½	+⅛
14⅛	3⅝	AllStr				12	181	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
15½	4⅝	AirExp					23	14⅛	14	+⅛
5½	4⅝	Alamc n				11	281	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛+⅛
22½	3⅝	AlbaW	.15e			7	23	24	22	+⅛
12	4⅝	AlmvSt				2.0	47	8	10⅝	10¼
18⅝	5¼	AlohaA				7	50	9⅛	9	9⅛+⅛
27½	10¼	AlphaI s				36	214	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+⅜
18½	7⅝	AltaInt	.40		2.4	9	33	16½	16¼	16½+⅛
3⅝	⅛	Altec					103	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Altec pf						1	9	9 —⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Altex					82	2½	2⅜	2⅜—⅛
1-16	1-16	Altex wt					80	⅝	⅝	⅝
11½	7	AlzaCo				47	63	31¼	30½	31¼+1
51¼	17¼	AmInt	.40		.7	160	730	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛+½
27⅝	8⅝	AmInt wt					26	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+⅛
16⅝	8⅝	AmMic s	1.12		3.3	10	53	45¼	45	45¼+⅛
6⅛	3½	ABilt n	.15		2.4	9	189	6¼	6¼	6¼+⅛
5	⅝	AmCap				14	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—⅛
35⅝	17¼	ACntrl	.80		2.2	9	4	u36¼	35½	36¼+1
32⅝	14⅝	AExp wt					525	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+½
15½	2⅝	Airsrch				4	3	9⅝	9	9
17⅝	8	AMzaA	.52		3.2	35	19	16⅝	16⅝	16½+⅛
17	8	AMzaB	.52		3.2	35	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
28⅝	3⅝	AMBrd s					167	27½	26⅝	27 —⅜
37	15⅝	AMatrix	.25			7.1	20	33⅝	33½	33½—⅛
50⅝	40⅝	AmPetf	3.20		5.7	16	16	56½	55⅝	56⅛+1½
5⅝	2⅝	APron					85	7	6⅝	7 +⅛
29⅝	9⅝	APrtz			2	1.5	13	19	19⅝	19 +⅛
7	3⅝	AmRity					19	13	7½	7½—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	ASciE					172	11½	11	11½+½
6½	2⅝	AstWel					203	6⅛	6	6⅛+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Amrsh n	.12		2.1	8	7763	5⅝	5½	5⅝+⅛
2⅝	1	Amrst n					46	1½	1½	1½+⅛
26⅝	8⅝	AndJob	.63t			27.3	33	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝—⅝
36⅝	3	Andrea	.72			4.9	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5⅝	3⅝	AngloE					575	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Anthm s				45	780	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+⅝
36⅝	9	ApidIn s				29	261	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	ArasPr					24	6	5⅝	5⅝
17⅝	5⅝	Armtrn					14	6⅝	16⅝	16⅝+⅛
13⅝	6¼	ArrowA	.20		1.6	19	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Arundl				5	42	14⅝	14½	14⅝+⅛
34⅝	6⅝	Asamr s	9.40				235	34⅝	34⅝	32⅝+⅛
13⅝	6½	Astrex				20	43	11½	11	11 —⅛
4⅛	1⅝	AtlsCM					557	3½	3⅝	3⅝
8⅝	3⅝	Atlas wt					104	7	6⅝	6⅝—½
29⅝	10	AtlasV	.24		.9	12	39	27	26⅝	27 +⅛
8⅝	4	Audiotr	.16		1.9	55	11	8⅝	8¼	8¼—
34	26	AutoSw	.92		2.2	22	39	43⅝	41⅛	41⅛—1½
17⅝	9⅝	AVEMC	.20		3.3	11	26	u17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+½
35⅝	15	Avondl	1.20b			3.5	77	1	34½	34½+⅛
		— B—B—B —								
10⅝	7⅝	BAT	.41e		5.8	43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
56½	21½	BDM s				50	369	u59⅝	56⅝	59⅝+1⅞
5	1⅝	BRT					19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	BSN n	.02e			.25	516	8	8⅝	8
7⅝	1⅝	BTK					67	3⅝	3½	3½
10⅝	5⅝	Badger	.20e		3.0	149	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	Baldwn	.32e		4.1	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
11⅝	7½	BalrvM wt				143	11⅝	10⅝	11	
35⅝	16½	BanPd	1.45e		4.1	11	239	35⅝	33⅝	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Barnes	.40e			1	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+⅛
12	6⅛	BnkBld	.40		4.1		15	7⅝	9⅝	9⅝—⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Barco	.12		1.8	14	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6⅝	2⅝	BarnEn					69	6⅝	5⅝	6 +⅛
6⅝	2⅝	BaryRx					64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	BayStM	.43t		4.1	11	38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8⅝	3⅝	Beard					200	u 6⅛	7¼	6¼+1¼
9⅝	5⅝	BeatCh n				11	869	7	8⅝	9⅝+⅝
15⅝	7⅝	Bethlv					19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Bettrn n					57	3⅝	4	4 —⅛
2	1-16	Bettr wt					29	⅛	1⅛	1⅛+⅛
26⅝	13⅝	BnfKnd	.40		1.6	19	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—⅛
14⅝	6⅝	BnfKnd	.40		1.6	19	3	24⅝	24	24⅝+⅝
23⅝	3⅝	BerzE s				15	71	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+⅝
39½	16½	BergB s	.32		.9	25	409	36⅝	34⅝	35⅛—½
6	2½	Berry					17	4	3⅝	4
7⅝	3⅝	BethCo	.49t		10.4	3	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15⅝	7½	BICo	.60		3.9	13	18	15½	15⅝	15⅝
19⅝	8½	BlgV s	.40		2.5	16	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
7⅛	3⅝	Biltrite n	.15		2.6	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
24⅝	14⅝	BlmMn	1.36		5.3	10	34	25	23	23
17⅝	6	BioRB					37	6 u18	17⅝	18 +½
18	5⅝	BioR A					38	7⅝ u16⅝	17⅝	18⅝+⅝
16⅝	10⅝	Bissett	.72		3.8	9	24	19	19	19
36⅝	16⅝	Blount	.60		1.6	14	26	38⅝	38	38
35⅝	15½	BoisrP	.25b			2.6	53	36⅝	36	36⅝—⅛
14⅝	12⅝	BolBar	.25			4.5	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+⅛
28⅝	18⅝	BowVal					12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
13⅛	6⅝	BowlA	.44		3.8	9	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Bowmr					212	9	8⅝	8⅝+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Bowmr	.36		1.6	16	97	22½	22⅛	22⅛
27⅝	6⅝	BradPet					109	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝—1
5⅝	3⅝	Branch					33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
27⅝	19⅝	Brascn	g1.60a				49	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
23⅝	22⅝	BrauerE					4	23	23⅝	23
43	29½	BrnFA	.88		2.8	8	121	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
63⅛	30⅝	BrnFB	.88		2.8	7	143	31⅝	33⅝	33⅝+⅛
4⅛	3	BrnP pf	.48		9.7		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Buckhn				300	13	6	6⅝	6 +⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Buckhn pf	.50		7.5		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+⅛
		— C—C—C —								
14½	7⅝	CDI				11	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
14⅝	4⅝	CHB	.18r		.7	9	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
12⅝	2⅝	CMI Cp	.05e			4	71	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+⅛
35	13⅝	CRS	.34		1.4	9	88	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
38⅝	6⅝	CasaNJ				34	343	19⅝	18⅝	19 —⅜
5⅝	3⅝	CastleA					5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
16⅝	12⅝	CalFPC	.40		2.4t		x84	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+½
17½	8	CalRE	1.08		9.5	14	186	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+⅛
17	7	Canco	.36		1.5	4	107	16	15⅝	15⅝+⅛
32⅝	24⅝	CapCit	pf 2.50				20	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+⅝
19⅝	8⅝	CdnOil	.36			3	186	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+⅛
27⅝	24	CWind n				13	33	u27⅝	26	27⅝+2⅝
5⅝	2	Cardiff					22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	CarTel					5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
23⅝	4⅝	Caress s	.40		2.1	11	385	19	18½	19⅝
14⅝	3⅝	CaroD s				18	272	u15⅝	14⅝	14⅝+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	CasBn s				28	578	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—⅜
17⅝	11⅝	CelAAB	.60			3.2	363	9	17	16⅝
17⅝	23	CosFd	2.20			6.3	29	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+1⅛
16⅝	11⅝	CastIn n				23	40	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	CatuC s				13	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	1-16	Centenl				.35	19	1½	1½	1½—⅛
12⅝	7⅝	CentSe	1.45e		13.		34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
12⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.16		1.4	28	63	11⅝	11½	11⅝+⅛
36⅝	2	ChbrPt	.72		4.0	20	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
17⅝	9⅝	ChmpP	.72		4.6	34	x72	15⅝	15	15⅝+⅛
27⅝	17	ChrM A	s.55		4.8	25	177	u43	42⅝	43 +⅝
43¼	16⅝	ChrM B				2	25	1	42⅝	42⅝+½
7⅝	2⅝	ChrnPr	pf.75		11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21⅝	14⅝	ChtlD g				4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
33⅝	4⅝	ChltIn s	.16		.6	25	143	29⅝	29	29 —⅛
15⅝	10⅝	CircUk	.24		1.7	13	16	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—⅛
21	21⅝	CitFirst				5.1	15	u39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
22½	12	ChvGas	1.20		4.8	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—⅛
27⅝	17½	ClermT	1.41e		5.3		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
7⅝	5	ClarkC	.20e		2.4	11	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—⅛
24⅝	9⅝	Clairst	.40		1.4	17	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+⅝
22⅝	9⅝	Clouse	.92		4.3	14	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝—⅛
21⅝	7⅝	Clopay	.16		.9	15	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Cohns			1.7	26	154	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+⅛
9⅝	2⅝	CoinOp n	.40				48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+⅛
35⅝	12⅝	ComAll	.50		1.4	15	4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—⅛
13⅝	10⅝	ComPA	pf1.62		12.		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
11⅝	3⅝	ComKT					51	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+⅛
8⅝	4	Comsp	.20		2.6		41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CompD				34	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+⅛
47⅝	17¼	CmpCn				54	151	46⅝	46⅝	46 —1⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Comtrn			2.7		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+½
21⅝	3	ConcFf			.34		91	8⅝	8⅝	8½+⅛
21⅝	6⅝	Condec	.36t		1.9		492	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+½
24⅝	4⅝	Conmy					6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+⅛
27⅝	3⅝	ConnLt				26	87	u27½	26½	27⅛+⅝
8	3⅝	Consgt				43	102	7⅝	7	7⅝+⅛
4½	1⅝	Cons wt					16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
12⅝	7⅝	Contrch	.60		7.0	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—⅛
35⅝	5	Conroy	.40		1.2	17	9	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CnsOil					29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1⅛	3⅝	ConOG wt					7	1-16	1-16	1-16
8	3	CrAir s					427	4	3	3⅝+⅝
12	8⅝	CrtAir pf				37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+½
26	7⅝	ContMt				26	59	u26½	25⅝	26½+1⅛
8⅝	2	Corrch					31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	CorvLb	.16		1.8	37	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—⅛
8⅝	5⅝	CnCrd	n.22r		2.0	20	159	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+⅛
9⅝	1⅝	CrwnEl	.11e		7.3	8	9	1½	1½	1½
3⅝	2⅝	CrwInd					3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6⅝	3⅝	CrtFrd	.10e		1.3	14	6	8	8	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Cromtn				10	154	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
33⅝	26⅝	Cross s	1.10		4.0	17	464	27⅝	27	27⅝—⅛
19⅝	7⅝	CrowVM	.44		3.3	8	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+⅛
21⅝	13⅝	CrCmE	.80		4.0	5	24	19⅝	20⅛	20⅛+⅛
17⅝	12	CwCP B	.80		4.7	13	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—⅛
27⅝	19½	CwCP pfI.92			7.2		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—⅛
7⅝	5	Crown	.28		2.3	19	125	u7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	CrckR			1.3	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
17⅝	10⅝	Cryst0	.36		2.2		384	16½	15⅝	16½+⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Cubic s	.36		1.3	14	185	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—⅛
35⅝	15⅝	CurtCo	s1.04		3.7	9	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+⅝
5⅝	1⅝	CustEn					28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Cyprus				161	3	3⅝	3	3 +⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Cypr pf	1.30		11.		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+⅛
		— D—D—D —								
4⅝	2⅝	DWG	.28t		6.8	5	167	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14⅝	7⅝	DataEn	.32		2.3	13	82	14⅛	13⅝	—½
14⅝	3⅝	Damson				12	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
18⅝	5⅝	Dataspn				15	1404	9⅝	8	9⅛+⅝
5⅝	1	Doms wt					32	4	3⅝	4 +⅛
31	23⅝	Doms pf	2.75		13.		10	30⅝	30	30
7⅝	2⅝	DatPd s	.16		4.5t		252	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+⅝
11⅝	5⅝	Datorm			1.7	24	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+1
11½	2⅝	DeRose				28	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Decorat					10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	DelLab	.40		2.8	11	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
16⅝	10⅝	DlVal n	1.68		11.	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
14⅝	6⅝	Delmd n				107	457	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
29⅝	17⅝	Depot	1.40a		4.9	7	5	29	28⅝	28⅝—⅛
5⅝	3	Detgn	.49t		8.2	19	11	6	6	6
40⅝	10⅝	DevCo					46	36⅝	36	36⅝+⅝
13⅝	7⅝	Diatron					8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Dillard s				11	382	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+⅛
8	1⅝	Dixilan				20	48	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+⅛
7	2⅝	Dixico	.05e			.7	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5⅝	2	1-16	DomP				3496	1-16	1-16	1-16+1-16
22⅝	11⅝	Domtr g	1				3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	DocCrs	.16		1.1	16	198	u15⅝	14⅝	14⅝
14⅝	7⅝	Dohny	.20b		2.0	17	92	u15⅝	14⅝	14⅝+⅛
14⅝	3⅝	Downey				15	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—⅛
13½	3⅝	DrHiter				24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+⅛
40⅝	21	Ducom	.76		1.8	36	47	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝—1⅛
7⅝	3	Dumas v				23	9⅝	7	7½	7½+1
1-16	⅛	Dunlop	.07e		6.2		3243	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
26	13⅝	Dunlx	.76		3.2	11	4	24⅝	24	24
17	7⅝	DurTrk	.40e		3.4	19	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+⅛
15⅝	6⅝	DynCrc	.25e		1.7	19	485	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+⅛
17⅝	11	Dynmcr	.70		4.1	22	13	17	17	17
		— E—E—E —								
12⅝	4⅝	EAC	.40		2.5	13	64	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	EECO	.28		1.8		111	u15⅝	14⅝	15⅝+⅛
13½	10⅝	EstnCo	.60		4.5	78	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
36	19⅝	Eastgp	2.52e		8.0	11	52	32	31⅝	32
32⅝	7⅝	EDO s	.28		.9	342	39⅝	29⅝	30½	+1⅝
8⅝	3⅝	ElAudO				157	u 5⅝	5⅝	6	+⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ElcAm	1.40		7.1	86	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—⅛
5	2⅝	ElecSd				15	5	4⅝	5	
12⅝	4⅝	Elsinor				15	721	11⅝	11	11 —⅛
8⅝	2⅝	EmCor				7	11	6⅝	6	6
7⅝	2⅝	EnMet					26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	EnMdn	.10e		1.5	34	2208	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
13⅝	5⅝	EnsyRs					14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3⅝	1⅝	EnrSrv					3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—⅛
7⅝	4⅝	EnstP pf					50	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝—⅛
13½	3⅝	Ens s				11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
38⅝	32⅝	Epsy	.36		1.1	13	16	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
3⅝	9⅝	EtzLev	.20e		.8	9	6	u29⅝	25⅝	26⅝+⅝
12⅝	12⅝	EvolR s				36	82	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—⅛
13½	6½	EwJB	.10		1.8	45	10	10	9⅝	10 —⅛
13⅝	6⅝	EwJA	.20		2.0	45	37	10⅝	9⅝	10
15	5⅝	ExchCp	.16e		.9	39	32	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ExoSv				46	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
		— F—F—F —								
12⅝	7⅝	FPA s				2	8	18	18	18
28⅝	10⅝	Fabrind	.50		1.8	9	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	FairmC				23	4⅝	4	4	—⅛
16	10	FedRt	s1.08		7.0	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+⅛
3	⅛	FdRes	v				129	1-16	1⅛	1-16
34⅝	9⅝	Felmnl	.16			.5	14	22	21⅝	21⅝—⅛
3	1	FtCom	1.20		8.1	7	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
11⅝	11⅝	FlWyMS	.80		5.4	10	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—⅛
12	5⅝	FlaCbP	.40		4.0		95	11⅝	11	11⅝+⅛
12⅝	8	FlaCgE	2.48		12.1	9	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—⅛
21⅝	14⅝	FlaPGE	pf 5		13.		1	21	21	21 —⅛
17	13⅝	Flexstl				5	149	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
15⅝	4⅝	FlaRes				88	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
18⅝	6⅝	FloCas				9	133	u19⅝	18⅝	18⅝+⅛
21⅝	9	FlaRck	.40		1.4	12	18	29	28	29
17⅝	13⅝	FlstCs	.84t		3.7	28	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
8⅝	3⅝	FoxPm				23	138	7	6⅝	7 +⅛
5⅝	2⅝	FoxMy					5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
21⅝	21½	Foote pf					5	21	21	21
11⅝	7⅝	FortC	.10		.4t		5	u10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Fortn s				75	173	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Fotomt					143	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+⅛
18	8	Foxstr	.30		2.3	15	7	13	13	13 —⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FritzV	n.40b		2.7	15	2	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+1⅛
19	7	FrpsEl				28	57	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝—⅛
5	2	Friedm	.24		2.8	14	52	8⅝

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Weights and Measures By Warren W. Reich



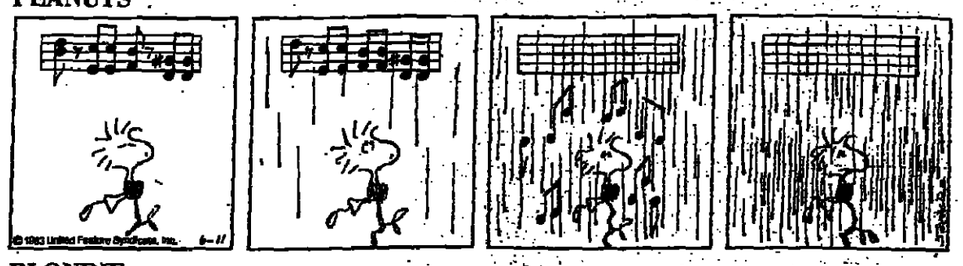
ACROSS

1 —— gin fizz
6 Plant fibers
12 "I'll Walk ——"
17 Bard's product
21 Soprano Lucine
22 Ammonia compounds
23 A.L. team, for short
24 Vedic fire god
25 Standing measure?
27 Egg-shaped
28 One of three squares
29 "—— Walks in Beauty"
30 John McGraw was one
31 Pope's eight quarts?
33 Makes amends
34 Other, in *Auteuil*
35 Warm and snug
36 Sage field?
40 Gardner
41 Common Vatican name
42 Early Cuzco citizen
43 Coil
45 Lustrous length?
48 Patriots' org.
51 Side nuisance
53 Touches of color
55 Crazy one
56 Town in *Normandy*
57 Bareheaded
60 Ribbed *fabric*
61 Range of frequencies
62 Western resort area
63 Cockney *tailor's* infernal measure?
64 Extinct *measure for a* roll of cloth?
67 Compass pt.
68 Ranted
69 Bring up
71 Chinese port
72 Hungarian national hero
74 Southern beauties
75 Patriarch
77 Quarterback, at times
78 Von Braun specialty
79 Whirlpools
80 Japanese sword
81 —— qua non
82 Dexterous
85 O'Neill's "—— the Horizon"
86 Chinese dynasty
87 Setter's weight?
90 Kind of dye
91 Sky: Comb. form
92 Fortune's *partner*
93 "Vive le ——!"
94 *Reporter, e.g.*
96 Trunk item
97 Uncover
98 John Jacob Astor, for one
101 Spot for birds
102 British letter
103 Medium weight?
105 —— -majesté
108 Portuguese cape
109 Soviet news source
110 "Arrivederci ——"
111 Board weight?
113 Oyster pond
116 Actor Walter *and family*
118 NCO's *command*
120 Gun measure?
122 Whining person
123 Scroll repository
126 Measurement standard
127 Pale as a ghost
128 Short measure?
130 Only
131 Part of AWOL
132 Branding iron
133 Calabrian's land
134 —— -in-the-bone
135 Procrastinator's word
136 Trinities
137 Bells the cat

DOWN

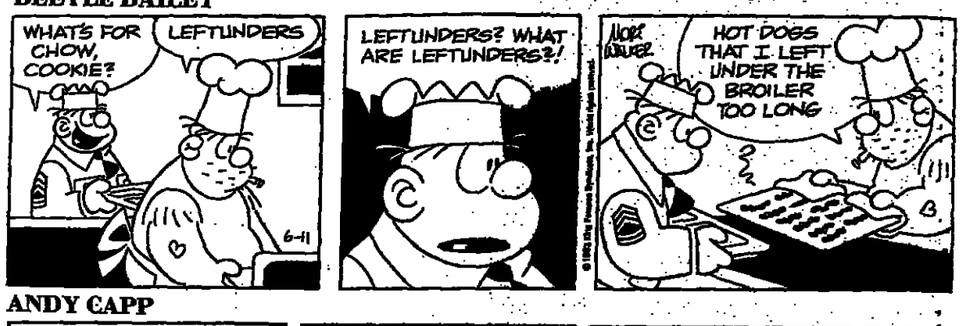
1 Knocks
2 Nanking nursemaid
3 Grown-up filly
4 Mork's planet
5 Finnish lake
6 Title for Loren
7 Intrinsic
8 Rossini's "The —— of Corinth"
9 Puts in at a *table*
10 Wanton look
11 Kazakh, e.g.
12 Canceled a space flight
13 Casanova
14 Kind of orange
15 Well-known, in Napoli
16 Laborious effort
17 Gaucho's *milieu*
18 Moldings
19 *Perform*
20 —— Way
26 Of course: Slang
31 Mews
32 Berlin's "—— Be Surprised"
34 *Islands off* New Guinea
36 Shrivel
37 Sniff
38 Some distance north of England?
39 —— of Sandwich
40 Moussaka ingredient
41 Incite
44 Durward from Ky.
46 *Antelope*
47 Word for the 1940 Olympics
48 Small gain to Tony Dorsett?
49 Icy sheets
50 Like some dorms
52 Browning's "—— *Bratts*"
54 Avant-gardist
56 Used a cat
58 Installed in office
59 Greek island
61 Bill
62 Substitute for action
65 Buzzing bug
66 Word on a 1775 flag
68 *Fresh*
70 Changed, as décor
73 View from a *tower*
74 Something extra
76 Chinese: Comb. form
77 Compos mentis
78 —— Bravo
79 Creepy
80 Small role
81 Sales pitch
83 "The Creation of Adam," for one
84 Black Watch garb
85 Sec. of Agriculture: 1971-76
88 Spy name
89 Word with hood or head
89 *Women's org.* founded in 1890
92 Fashions
95 Bisect
97 Clubs on diamonds phenomenon
98 Sing lustily
99 Los Angeles team
100 Canceled
103 Adjective for cerium
104 Like the neighbor's grass
106 Severe critics
107 Item for Hurd
109 *Inclined*
112 Thetis, e.g.
113 Bit
114 Grease pencil
115 Flaming
116 Buddhist monk
117 Musical note
118 Asian range
119 Small aquarium fish
121 On a cruise
122 Oktoberfest quaff
123 Culture medium
124 Measuring device
125 Florida features
128 D-day craft
129 —— loss

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

SOLO: An American Dreamer in Europe: 1933-34.
By Wright Morris. 196 pp. $14.95. Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"ON a serene and dazzling California morning, the air fragrant with orange blossoms, the light shimmering and misty with the smoke of sprinklers, I left the sheltered halls of learning for a Wanderjahr in Europe. I had kissed a few girls, and had read a few books, including 'The Decline of the West,' by Oswald Spengler, to whom I had written to question his assumption that the West had declined west of the Missouri River. Of east of the Missouri I hesitated to speak, but of the west I had personal experience. To this letter he had not replied, but perhaps he needed time to think it over. If and when I was in or near Munich I would look him up."

So begins Wright Morris's "Solo," a charming account of a year spent in Europe 50 years ago by the prolific novelist and author of an earlier autobiographical memoir, "Will's Boy." I am not certain whether this passage reflects a romantic nature, but it certainly betrays a naive one with a distinctly literary flavor.

This is confirmed when, a bit further on in the book, Morris admits that a violent storm he experienced while crossing the Atlantic in a freighter was not as vivid to him as a storm he had read about in Conrad. And there are few places in Europe he will approach without a literary scene in mind, most of them from the pages of Thomas Mann.

But whatever his nature when he set forth, Europe did not live up to his image of it. He went first with his high hopes to Paris, but after two days of drizzle, the City of Light "looked to me like one big dirty puddle." Symbolically enough — though Morris is too plain-spoken to underline the point — he bought two apples from a peddler, "about the size of golf balls," and found them full of worms.

At his first sight of "Homer's wine-dark sea," which at Trieste looked to him "like dishwater," he wondered what "the Greeks would have done if they had had a coast like California." And the Austrian countryside inspires this remarkable passage:

"I seemed to see Richard the Lion-Hearted . . . cold and clammy in his suit of clanking armor, only his black eyes glinting at the visor of his helmet, weary in mind and aching in body, eaten alive by lice and gnawed with fear and suspicion, uncertain of friend and foe and whether he would ever get back to his homeland, with a large pack of vassals and hangers-on to account for, along with numerous baying dogs, thieves and beggars, pause for a moment right where we were standing, to peer down at a black, alien river he would never see again — not a great figure in history, carrying a shield, but a flesh-and-blood bully who was saddle sore and homesick."

Yet the loss of illusion in "Solo" is in no way depressing. Indeed one has to stop reading and think about the text in order to imagine the young traveler's disenchantment. This is because he seems to welcome with good-humored equanimity whatever befalls him in Europe. He visits an Austrian *Schloss* and gets caught for the winter in a scene painted by Brueghel, a "world out of time" so marvelously eccentric that no single detail, such as the presence of a tomahawk-wielding cigar-store Indian in one of the castle's halls, can begin to capture the flavor.

In Grosseto, Italy, he and a friend are awakened and placed under arrest for no discernible reason by a troop of nervous young soldiers wearing plumes in their helmets and swords on their belts. In Paris, he gets caught trying to shoplift Celine's "Journey to the End of Night," but a police inspector is so delighted with his prisoner's interest in literature that he immediately parotes him.

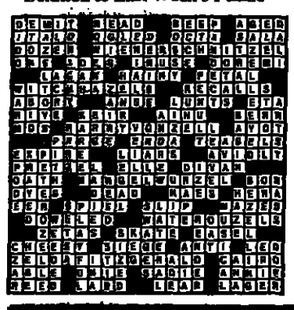
All of these experiences, and others, seem to bounce off the narrator without leaving cuts or bruises. Occasionally, there are feelings of elation, despair or anger. Even more occasionally, there are references to the author's dawning awareness that he is gathering material for future fictions. But mostly he is a camera — a dilapidated Kodak Brownie — snapping away.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"IF MR. WILSON TRYS TO CALL YA, REMEMBER... HE'S *ALWAYS* GROUCHY."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	21	70	16	61	fr
Amsterdam	19	66	13	55	o
Athens	25	77	15	59	fr
Belgrade	27	81	12	54	cl
Berlin	20	68	15	59	sh
Brussels	17	63	11	52	o
Bucharest	28	82	11	52	fr
Budapest	27	81	19	66	fr
Copenhagen	16	61	12	54	o
Costa Del Sol	25	77	20	68	fr
Dublin	16	61	9	48	o
Edinburgh	17	63	8	46	cl
Florence	30	86	14	57	fr
Frankfurt	23	73	14	57	cl
Geneva	29	84	15	59	cl
Helsinki	15	59	10	50	o
Istanbul	22	72	12	54	fr
Las Palmas	24	75	19	66	cl
Lisbon	26	79	14	57	fr
London	20	68	9	48	cl
Madrid	35	95	19	66	fr
Milan	30	86	18	64	fr
Moscow	15	59	9	48	sh
Munich	20	68	13	55	sh
Nice	25	77	17	63	fr
Oslo	20	68	12	54	cl
Paris	22	72	13	55	o
Prague	21	70	13	55	cl
Reykjavik	13	55	7	45	sh
Rome	26	79	15	59	fr
Stockholm	13	55	12	54	r
Venice	26	79	17	63	fr
Vienna	25	77	17	63	fr
Warsaw	23	73	14	57	cl
Zurich	24	75	14	57	cl

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	16	61	6	43	cl
Beirut	27	81	19	66	fr
Damascus	32	90	11	52	fr
Jerusalem	28	82	12	54	fr
Tel Aviv	30	86	16	61	fr

OCEANIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	16	61	13	55	r
Sydney	17	63	5	41	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	r
Beijing	35	95	21	70	fr
Hong Kong	29	84	26	79	cl
Manila	32	90	23	73	fr
New Delhi	35	95	25	77	o
Seoul	29	84	16	61	fr
Shanghai	30	86	21	70	o
Singapore	32	90	25	77	cl
Taipei	34	93	25	77	cl
Tokyo	27	81	18	64	sh

AFRICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	31	88	16	61	fr
Cairo	35	95	20	68	fr
Cape Town	14	57	9	48	fr
Casablanca	24	75	19	66	o
Harare	-	-	-	-	n.a.
Nairobi	27	81	12	54	cl
Tunis	30	86	14	57	fr

LATIN AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	13	55	-1	30	cl
Lima	30	86	16	61	fr
Mexico City	28	82	14	57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	23	73	17	63	cl
São Paulo	24	75	15	59	o

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	16	61	7	45	r
Boston	20	68	11	52	pc
Chicago	27	81	16	61	pc
Denver	27	81	10	50	pc
Detroit	26	79	13	55	pc
Honolulu	30	86	22	72	fr
Houston	32	90	20	68	fr
Los Angeles	26	79	17	63	pc
Miami	31	88	24	75	r
Minneapolis	27	81	14	57	pc
Montreal	20	68	4	39	pc
Nassau	31	88	22	72	cl
New York	24	75	18	64	fr
San Francisco	18	64	11	52	fr
Seattle	16	61	12	54	r
Washington	27	81	15	59	r

cl—cloudy; fo—foggy; fr—fair; h—hail; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy; r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—stormy

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Generally calm. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp.25-12 (77-54). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp.20-10 (68-50). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp.26-19 (79-66). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp.27-14 (81-61). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp.25-12 (77-54). ROME: Fair. Temp.25-15 (77-59). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp.29-17 (84-63). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp.28-15 (82-59). BANGKOK: Thundershowers. Temp.33-27 (91-81). HONGKONG: Showers. Temp.30-26 (86-79). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp.35-23 (95-73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp.28-15 (82-59). SINGAPORE: Thundershowers. Temp.29-26 (84-79). TOKYO: Showers. Temp.27-17 (81-63).

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Union Carbide Unit To Get Gas Interests

Reuters

DANBURY, Connecticut — Union Carbide said it has signed an agreement for its Union Carbide Benelux to acquire from G.D. Searle the interests of Matheson Europe, a producer and distributor of specialty gases.

These interests include Matheson, a Belgian company, and the assets of the Matheson division of G.D. Searle Nederland. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed Thursday.

Japanese to Discuss Taiwan Truck Venture

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Economic Ministry has invited Isuzu Co. and Hino Corp. of Japan for talks on the establishment of a new joint venture company for production of heavy-duty trucks and buses in Taiwan, a ministry official said Friday.

The new company, he said, will replace the financially troubled Hua Tung Automotive Corp., which is to close this month. Its partner, General Motors, withdrew its 45 percent stake last July.

Other Markets

June 10

Closing prices in local currencies.

	Close	Prev.
HK Wharf	3.425	3.475
Hutch Whmp	10.80	10.60
Jardine Math	11.80	11.80
Jardine Sec	7.70	7.30
New World	2.90	2.90
Shaw Bros	9.90	N.Q.
SHK Property	5.05	4.95
Sime Darby	8.75	8.80
Swiss	N.Q.	3.75
Swire Pacific	11.40	11.30
Swire Pryhy	4.70	4.625
Wheelock	3.225	3.10
Wheel Mar	N.Q.	—
Winsor	4.75	4.70
World Intl	1.48	1.44

Hang Seng Index: 884.52
Previous: 863.18

	Close	Prev.
Charter Gold	2.88	2.88
Codfs Fotons	0.775	0.76
Cons.Gold Fds	5.34	5.34
Courtaulds	0.90	0.89
Dalgety	3.34	3.32
De Beers	10.60	N.A.
Distillers	2.37	2.45
Driefontein	13.75	N.A.
Dunlop	0.48	0.48
Fisons	6.55	6.60
Free St Ged	49¼	N.A.
GEC	2.42	2.48
GKN	1.64	1.66
Glaxo	8.95	8.95
Grand Met	3.45	3.46
Guinness	1.84	1.84
GUS	6.30	6.30
Hanson Trust	1.92	1.90
Hawker-Sidd	3.60	3.64
ICI	4.92	4.78
ICL	0.70	0.70
Imps	1.17	1.17
Lloyds	5.34	5.46
Lonrho	0.94	0.94
Lucas	1.54	1.54
Marks-Spenc	2.07	2.08
Metal Box	2.02	2
Midland Bk	4.14	4.24
Nat West Bk	6.34	6.34
Pilkington	1.58	1.73
Plessey	7.34	7.44
Ranktaxion	514¾	14¾
Rank Org.	1.47	1.49
Reed	3.08	3.08
Royal Dutch	26.33	26.18
RTZ	3.47	3.42
Shell	5.24	5.24
Stand Charter	4.52	4.44
Tate & Lyle	3.38	3.38
Tesco Stores	1.48	1.49
Thi Tilling	2.43	2.53
Thorn (A)	3.29	3.29
Trust Houses	1.46	1.46
Trust Houses	1.83	1.82
TI Group	1.58	1.60
Ultramar	5.92	5.97
Unilever	7.47	7.50
Utd Biscuits	1.42	1.43
Vickers	1.17	1.11
War Loan 3½	36½	N.A.
W. Deep	25¾	N.A.
W. Holding	25¾	N.A.
Woolworth	2.47	N.A.
ZCI	0.21	N.A.

F.T. 30 Index: 777.30
Previous: 776.40

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	353	348.50
ACF Holding	147	145
AKZO	60.20	59.90
Albert Heijn	146	144.20
AMEV	115.20	115
Amrobank	54.20	55.50
AToffm Rub	10.50	7.70
Bastofels	45	44.50
BVG	180	176
Buehrmann T	46.20	45.50
Caland Hldg	29.80	30
Elsevier	340	322
Ennia	128.30	128
Fokker	39	38
Gist Brocades	142.20	141.30
Heineken	110	109.50
H.V.A.	114.50	114.50
Hoogovens	34.60	34.50
KLM	147	143
Naarden	34.20	33.70
Nat. Nedder	143	141.20
Nedlloyd	93.30	93.70
Oce Vander G	173	172.20
OGEM	0.66	0.67
Pakhoed	47.50	48.50
Philips	30.60	30.60
Robeco	289	291.50
Rodamco	130.10	130.10
Rolinco	287.50	287.70
Roneto	107.80	107.70
Royal Dutch	118.80	117.40
RSV	N.Q.	3.50
Unilever	207.40	203.80
Van Ommeer	28.60	28.70
VMF-Stork	64.50	65.50
VNU	68.10	67.10

Aex-Cbs Index: 129.50
Previous: 128.30

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	72	70.20
Allianz Vers.	605	602
BASF	144	142.40
Bayer	134.90	133
Bayer Hypo	313	304
Bayer Verein	337	337
BMW	332	330.50
Commerzbnk	184.50	181
Cont. Gummi	94	91.30
Daimler	536.50	533.10
Deutsche	318	317
Dresdner	161	161
D.Babcock	155	162.50
Deutsche Bk	317.50	317
Du. Schutte	285.50	277
Dresdner Bk	188.60	187.20
GHH	165.70	166.50
Hapag Lloyd	49	47.50
Hechtsel	490	485
Hoechst	146	143.80
Hoesch	52.50	51.50
Holzmann	504	504.50
Horten	149	145
Kali u Salz	197.50	197.20
Karstadt	254	251
Kaufhof	243	245
KHD	246.70	245
Kleckner	41.50	41
Krupp	98	97
Linde	385	376
Lufthansa	112	111
MAN	248	244.50
Mannesmann	148	148.30
Metallgesell.	224	227
Munich. Ruck	280	284.50
Preussag	256.50	255.50
Ruehrgas	389.50	385
RWE.new	172	173.50
Schering	346	347.30
Siemens	339.20	335.50
Thyssen	80.50	80.40
Varta	182	186
Veba	147.30	149.40
VEW	132	133
Volkswagen	173	173.50

Commerzbank Index: 919.60
Previous: 912.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acfa-Gevaert	2,165	2,090
Arbed	1,130	1,130
Bekaert	3,520	3,520
Cockerill	106	107
EBES	2,310	2,290
GB-Inno-BM	7,610	7,805
GBL (Bruxlb)	1,985	1,995
Hoboken	4,800	4,750
Kredietbank	2,530	2,520
Petrofina	5,380	5,360
Soc. Generale	1,645	1,655
Solvay	4,070	4,080
Solvay	2,725	2,740
Traction Elec	N.A.	3,800
V. Montagne	2,920	2,920

Bourse Index: 391.07
Previous: 388.95

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Cheung Kong	7.05	6.75
China Light	13.40	13.20
Cross Harbor	10.40	10.30
Hang Seng Bk	39.50	38
HK Electric	5.10	5
HK Hotels	22.20	22.25
HK Land	3.50	3.375
HK Shanghai	7.80	7.60
HK Tel	30.50	30

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	9.70	9.70
Barlow	13.25	13.20
Buffels	49.50	49.50
Elandsrand	14	13.40
FFSA	7.47	7.46
Harmony	24.25	25
Kloof	54.25	53.50
Pet Stem	49.50	50
Rustplat	9.95	9.80
S.A. Brew	8.25	8.15
St. Helena	48.50	44.75
Sasol	4.25	4.15

Composite Stock Index: 933.90
Previous: 924.60

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	521½	N.A.
Allied Brew	1.32	1.33
AngloAm Gld	1.30	N.A.
Babcock-Wil	1.74	1.72
Barclays Bk	4.96	5.03
Bass	3.22	3.22
BAT Ind.	5.60	5.60
Beecham Gp	3.45	3.48
BICC	2.25	2.25
BL	0.34	0.34
BOC Int'l	2.17	2.18
Boots	2.87	2.98
Bowater	2.99	2.94
BP	3.94	3.90
Brit.Home St	2.21	2.18
Burmah	1.52	1.51
Cadbury Sc.	1.14	1.14
Hachette	1,060	1,068
Imetal	92.55	92.85
Lafarge Cop	296	293
Lagrand	1,990	1,998
Machines Bull	38.05	38.30
Motors	1,390	1,380
Michelin	710	711
MM Penner	41.40	41.40
Moet Henn	1,145	1,145
Moulinex	89.20	89.10
Nord-Est	52.70	53
Occidentale	368	363
Orsteu (L')	1,640	1,575
Pernod Ric	640	640
Petroles(Fin)	165	162
Peugeot	166.50	170
Pechin	82.40	83
Printemps	111	111
Radiotechn.	382	378
Redoute	1,024	980
Rousel Uclaf	289	289
Sacilor	9.40	9.60
Sidelresinal	655	648
Saint Perrier	390	390
Telemecan	1,035	1,035
Thomson CSF	189.50	195
Usinor	1.04	1.04
UTA	180	182
Valeo	299.80	299

AGF Index: 143.91
Previous: 142.34

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bco Commerc	30,000	29,900
Bastogi	206	186
Centrale	1,801	1,750
Credito Ital	2,000	2,440
Fiat	2,950	2,726
Finsider	48	49.25
Generali	130,300	129,600
IFI	4,680	4,605
Italcement	44,700	43,000
LaRinascente	349.50	338.25
Mediobanca	59,000	56,550
Montedison	1,121	1,075
Olivetti	2,827	2,780
Pirelli	2,585	2,525
Saipem	985	975
Sasta	5,385	5,330

BCI Index: 196.43
Previous: 188.98

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	439	443.50
Alsthom Atl.	153	153
Av.Dassault	450	423
Bouygues	245	247
BIC	581	581
Bouygues	700	687
BSN-GD	1,778	1,761
Carrefour	1,276	1,292
Club Mediter	732	745
Cofimeg	165.50	165.50
Creusot Loire	37	36.10
Dumez	689	681
Esso (C Ste)	311.50	308
Eth-Aquitaine	148.50	148
Europe 1	710	719
Somos	6.30	6.38
Sleigh	0.93	0.93
Southland	0.27	0.27
Woodside Petr	1.04	1.04
Wormald	2.95	2.95

All ordinaries index: 599.80
Previous: 599.18

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	578	574
Asahi Chem.	334	324
Asahi Glass	373	380
Bk Tokyo	297	297
Bridgestone	443	431
Canon	1,460	1,470
Dai Nip. Print	710	715
Daiwa	485	489
Fuji Bank	390	390
Fuji Photo	2,090	1,970
Fujitsu	932	932
Hitachi	765	761
Honda Motor	818	811
JAL	1,790	1,810
Kansai Pwr.	2,570	2,590
Kao Soap	563	570
Kobe Steel	142	140
Komatsu	479	502
Kubota	316	316
Matsu El. Ind.	1,490	1,480
Matsu El Wks	600	615
Mitsubishi Bk.	345	342
Mitsubi Chem.	248	239
Mitsubi Corp.	504	502
Mitsubi Elec	388	388
Mitsub Heavy	206	207
Mitsui Co.	362	358
Mitsukoshi	366	367
Nissan	365	358
Nikko Sec.	420	420
Nippon Elec.	1,040	1,040
Nippon Steel	154	154
Nippon Yusen	235	235
Nissan Motor	740	735
Nomura	690	690
Olympus	1,100	1,110
Ricoh	804	804
Sharp	1,340	1,360
Sony Corp.	3,590	3,610
Sumitt Bank	530	530
Sumitt Chem.	170	170
Suzuki Metal	144	150
Tdkel	329	330
Teijin Mar	211	210
Tokio	782	782
Telin	318	308
Tokyo El Pwr	1,000	1,000
Tokyo Marine	467	469
Toray	404	399
Toshiba	377	374
Toyo Koayo	419	416
Toyota	1,130	1,120
Yamaichi	423	420

New Index: 632.88
Previous: 629.84
NIKKEI-DJ Index: 8,558.88
Previous: 8,448.12

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	735	727
Bk Leu	4,050	4,075
Br Boveri	1,275	1,260
Buehrle	1,300	1,280
Ciba Geigy	1,980	1,970
Cr Suisse	2,800	1,970
Elektrowatt	2,570	2,590
Fischer	420	417
Hoff-Roche B	6,825	6,800
Suchard	5,450	5,450
Jelmoli	1,570	1,560
Nestle Gyr	3,250	3,240
Nestle	3,950	3,940
Sandoz	4,975	4,950
SBG	317	311
Schindler	2,200	2,170
Swissair	740	740
UBS	3,125	3,090
Winterthur	2,950	2,940
Zurich Ins.	14,600	14,600

SBC Index: 348.30
Previous: 350.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	1.38	1.37
ANI	2.45	2.40
ANZ Bk	4.38	4.38
Boral	2.80	2.88
Bougainville	2.48	2.59
Brambles	2.43	2.48
Broken Hill P	8.04	8.04
Coles	3.72	3.68
CSR	3.75	3.70
Comalco	2.48	2.76
CRA	5.08	5.10
Elder Smith	3.42	3.38
EZ Ind.	5.94	5.96
Hooker	1.19	1.18
Magnetic	2.60	2.54
MIM Hldgs	4.18	4.33
Myer Emp	1.47	1.48
Oakbridge	1.49	1.43
Pko Wstld	4.30	4.30
Pooldoo	4.90	4.80
Renison Gold	4.35	4.30
Roke River	1.75	1.75

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Canadian Stock Markets

June 9

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Chge
22000 AMCA Int	25⅝	25	25	—⅝
1118 Abit Pro	22¾	22¾	22	—¼
26604 Acklands	16¼	16	16	—¼
27400 Agnico E	19¾	18¾	19½	+⅝
3300 Agra Ind A	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
16785 Alt Energy	17¼	17¼	17¼	
400 Algo Cent	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
6410 Algoma St	33¾	33¾	33¾	+¼
3400 Andra WA F	28¾	28	28	—¼
300 Angus Cpr	6

SPORTS

Vilas Affair Points Up Tennis Credibility Problem

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The decision by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council to suspend Guillermo Vilas of Argentina for one year represents a bold attempt to restore credibility to a $25 million prize-money circuit that seems heading out of control.

Published reports of large-scale appearance guarantees to top-ranking players, excessive code-of-conduct violations on the court and a current legal suit involving the council and a rival organization, World Championship Tennis, have left the men's tour in its most chaotic condition since the open era began 15 years ago.

Singling out the 30-year-old Vilas for having accepted illegal appearance money at a Grand Prix tournament in Rotterdam last March was the council's strongest reprimand against an individual player. The severity of the ruling against Vilas, along with the 42-day suspension leveled against Yannick Noah of France on Tuesday, appears designed to put other male stars on notice that they risk more than minor fines and brief suspensions for future infractions.

"This is a time we all knew was coming in that there were unclarified issues that were also unresolved," said Arthur Ashe, the former player and long-time council member, who recently resigned his position. "Sooner or later these issues had to be resolved, and we all knew it wouldn't be done peacefully, so there had to be confrontation."

Guaranteeing a top player a lucrative amount of appearance money for a tournament has been a common practice on the men's tour almost since amateur and professional were united in March 1968.

In fact, the practice has been so widespread that tournament directors acknowledge privately that only the so-called "Big Three" championships — Wimbledon, the U.S. Open and the French Open — have been assured of having the top pros play for prize money, without extracting some sort of guarantee.

Compounding the problem for the council has been the proliferation of various forms of exhibitions over which the council has no control. These events of four, eight, or 16 players, often purport to be tournaments or "challenges" and almost always guarantee players from $10,000 to $100,000 for simply showing up.

Since the dates of some of these exhibitions conflict with Grand Prix tournaments, the tournaments have felt the need to compete for the stars by also providing guarantees, often disguising them as payments for promotional services or clinics.

Vilas's American attorney, Tom Betz, said Thursday that his client would appeal the suspension. Acknowledging that the council's announcement was part of a concerted "crackdown," Betz added: "If it's going on as much as they say, they should enforce it and start with where the enforcement should go — with the tournaments themselves." Betz labeled the council's $10,000 fine against the Rotterdam organizers as "ridiculous, a slap on the hand."

Whether the council can enforce its suspension may determine the strength of the nine-member body. The fear of testing antitrust laws in the United States on restraint of trade has been one of the factors that inhibited more severe penalties in the past; the council strategy as suggested by Roy Reardon, its New York-based attorney, has been to start with less onerous penalties and move upward.

Even if Vilas is suspended from all Grand Prix tournaments — Wimbledon, the U.S., French, and Australian Opens included — and Davis Cup competition for one year, he still has under the current complexities in the men's game the option of joining the WCT circuit, which does not operate under council jurisdiction.

The lack of uniformity in the rules has been a major drawback to the council's effectiveness. Van Winitsky, an American touring pro, was recently suspended for five weeks for an incident involving spectators during an event in Antigua last year. Despite the suspension, Winitsky still managed to play in and win several smaller satellite tournaments on the U.S. Tennis Association circuit during part of his suspension, because these events were not part of the Grand Prix.

Several years ago, the council won a favorable 2 to 1 ruling from an independent panel against John McEnroe for McEnroe's outbursts during Wimbledon. But because the rules required a unanimous vote from the panel at the time, the council lost any clout.

The council is evenly divided among representatives of the players, tournaments and the International Tennis Federation, the sport's world governing body. Because each group has sought to protect its interests, the council, as the policy maker of the pro circuit, was often unable to agree on the strongest possible measures in a dispute.

Two years ago, the council appointed M. Marshall Happer 3d, a lawyer in Raleigh, North Carolina, as its administrator. Tougher revisions in the code of conduct, a 200-page yearbook spelling out all rules, the collection of fines and the recent crackdowns against Winitsky, Noah and Vilas reflect Happer's increasing role as the sport's closest equivalent of a full-time commissioner.

McEnroe, Connors, Lendl Speak Out

The Associated Press

LONDON — The world's top three tennis stars have defended Guillermo Vilas against the year's suspension and $20,000 fine imposed on him Wednesday by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council.

John McEnroe, who holds the No. 1 ranking, and Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl, ranked second and third, respectively, each said Thursday that they thought the suspension was unfair.

"Something will definitely happen fairly soon," Connors said. "You can't stop Vilas making a living on the Grand Prix circuit."

McEnroe promised to make a stand on behalf of his Argentine friend. He did not specify what he would do, but said he would make a statement after Wimbledon, which begins later this month. "I want to talk to my father about it, and find out more of the facts, and establish the feelings of other players," McEnroe said.

Lendl asked: "How can you say what is a guarantee and what is not a guarantee? It is quite wrong to suspend one man for what is going on, so long as the game is professional."

McEnroe, Connors and Lendl made their comments during the tournament at London's Queen's Club, where they are tuning up for Wimbledon. Vilas will not miss Wimbledon because he has 30 days in which to file an appeal.

Connors, meanwhile, beat Steve Denton, 6-2, 6-4, on Friday to reach the semifinals at the Queens Club. He will play Lendl, who beat Tim Mayotte, 7-6, 7-6. Kevin Curren ended the hopes of Pat Cash, who had upset Vitas Gerulaitis, by beating the 18-year-old Australian, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. Curren plays McEnroe, who beat Brian Gottfried, 6-0, 6-1.

Johnny Bench

Bench to Retire Following Season

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — Johnny Bench, whose powerful arm and potent bat earned him acclaim as one of baseball's greatest catchers, announced Friday that he will retire from baseball at the end of the 1983 season.

Speaking at a news conference on the field at Riverfront Stadium, Bench said he has lived a "boy's dream" and plans now to play golf, hunt and fish. "I decided about three weeks ago to retire," Bench said. "It just wasn't as much fun for me. I wasn't playing to the degree that I accepted."

Bench, 35 years old and in his 17th season with the Cincinnati Reds, has set several standards for catchers since he broke into the big leagues amid fanfare in 1967. He was chosen for the 1968 National League All-Star team, the first of 13 straight years to be so honored. But Bench has slowed down in recent years, and last season gave up catching to play the infield.

Astros Score 5th Straight Victory; Knepper Helps With Arm and Bat

United Press International

HOUSTON — Bob Knepper pitched a two-hitter and drove in a run with a triple Thursday night to lead the Houston Astros to their fifth straight victory, a 3-0 triumph over the San Francisco Giants.

The Astros completed a three-game sweep of the Giants, who lost their fourth straight game.

Knepper (2-8) walked five but allowed only one runner to reach second. He struck out 10 in posting his second complete game and shutout of the season. The only hits off Knepper were a single by Tom O'Malley in the fifth and a single by Johnnie LeMaster in the eighth.

Mike Krukow (3-4) allowed three runs on five hits in the first two innings but allowed only two hits over the next five innings while striking out seven.

The Astros took a 2-0 lead in the first inning. Terry Puhl walked, stole second and advanced to third on a throwing error by the catcher, Bob Brenly. Puhl was tagged out in a rundown on Dickie Thon's grounder, but Thon stole second and scored on Phil Garner's double off the glove of O'Malley, the the third baseman. Garner then scored on Jose Cruz's triple to make it 2-0.

Houston made it 3-0 in the second. Bill Doran lined a one-out double to right and scored as Knepper tripled to the base of the center-field wall.

Reds 8, Padres 1

In Cincinnati, Bruce Berenyi pitched a seven-hitter and doubled in two runs to help the Reds snap a four-game losing streak with an 8-1 victory over San Diego. Berenyi (4-6) ended a personal four-game slide by striking out eight and walking one. His last victory was on May 7.

Mets 6, Cubs 4

In Chicago, Bob Bailor doubled in Mike Jorgensen and Danny Heep with two out in the 11th to give New York a 6-4 victory over Chicago and snap the Cubs' seven-game winning streak, their longest surge since May 1978. Jesse Orosco (4-2) earned the victory. Jay Johnstone homered for Chicago, the 100th of his career.

Pirates 6, Expos 3

In Montreal, Tony Pena drove in three runs and pitcher Larry McWilliams (7-3) knocked in a pair as Pittsburgh beat Montreal, 6-3. Steve Rogers fell to 7-3. Gary Carter was ejected from the game in the bottom of the seventh for arguing a called third strike with plate umpire Jerry Davis.

Dodgers 4, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Steve Yeager bounced a bases-loaded double over first baseman Chris Chambliss's glove with one out in the eighth inning to drive in three runs and lift Los Angeles to a 4-2 triumph over the Braves. Dave Stewart (5-1) pitched the final three innings to earn the victory. Terry Forster (1-1) took the loss.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 5

In Philadelphia, Bob Dernier singled in Pete Rose from second with two out in the 11th to give the Phillies a 6-5 triumph over St. Louis. Joe Morgan homered twice for Philadelphia.

Tigers 8, Red Sox 2

In the American League, at Boston, Detroit unloaded four triples as part of a barrage of six extra-base hits and downed the Red Sox, 8-2, to complete a sweep of their four-game series. It was the first time since 1973 that the Tigers have swept a four-game series in Boston. Kirk Gibson's bases-loaded triple highlighted a six-run fifth inning.

Orioles 10, Brewers 7

In Baltimore, Leo Hernandez drove in four runs with a home run and a single and Ken Singleton added a two-run homer, enabling the Orioles to survive six errors and complete a three-game sweep of Milwaukee with a 10-7 victory.

Royals 6, Twins 5

In Kansas City, Missouri, Pat Sheridan's suicide squeeze bunt in the eighth inning lifted the Royals to a 6-5 victory over Minnesota. Bill Castro hurled five innings of relief to boost his record to 1-0 with Dan Quisenberry pitching the ninth for his 15th save.

A's 3, Blue Jays 1

In Oakland, California, Wayne Gross homered to support the combined six-hit pitching of Tom Underwood and Steve Baker and lead the A's to a 3-1 victory over Toronto. Underwood (4-2) limited the Blue Jays to one run and four hits in his 7⅓ innings.

Angels 3, White Sox 2

In Anaheim, California, Bobby Clark delivered a sacrifice fly with the bases loaded and one out in the seventh inning to cap a two-run uprising and rally the Angels to 3-2 victory over Chicago. Tommy John recorded his sixth complete game of the year, despite allowing 11 hits, to improve his record to 6-2.

Mariners 3, Rangers 2

In Seattle, Todd Cruz, who earlier homered, greeted reliever Dave Tobik with an RBI single in the 11th inning to lift the Mariners to a 3-2 victory over Seattle. Bill Caudill (1-3) picked up the victory in relief while Charlie Hough (3-6) suffered the loss.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 000 000 040 02—6 9 0
Chicago 100 001 101 00—4 15 1
Lynch, Diaz (7), Sisk (7), Allen (8), Orosco (10) and Hodges; Ruthven, Campbell (8), Le.Smith (8), Proly (10) and Davis, Lake (10). W—Orosco, 4-2. L—Proly, 1-3. HR—Chicago, Johnstone (4).

San Diego 000 000 100—1 7 0
Cincinnati 020 112 02x—8 13 0
Hawkins, Sosa (5), Montefusco (7) and Kennedy; Berenyi and Bilardello. W—Berenyi, 4-6. L—Hawkins, 3-4.

Pittsburgh 202 020 000—4 13 1
Montreal 100 100 100—3 10 0
McWilliams and Pena; Rogers, Welsh (5), Smith (7), Schatzeder (9) and Carter. W—McWilliams, 7-3. L—Rogers, 7-3.

Los Angeles 010 000 030—4 11 1
Atlanta 000 001 010—2 10 2
Hooton, Niedenfuer (6), Stewart (7) and Yeager; McMurtry, Forster (7), Garber (9) and Benedict. W—Stewart, 5-1. L—Forster, 1-1.

San Francisco 000 000 000—0 2 1
Houston 210 000 00x—3 7 0
Krukow, Minton (8) and Brenly; Knepper and Ashby. W—Knepper, 2-8. L—Krukow, 3-4.

St.Louis 011 200 010 00—5 12 2
Philadelphia 100 000 040 01—6 11 1
Andujar, Sutter (8), Von Ohlen (10), Bair (11) and Porter; Bystrom, McGraw (6), Holland (9), Reed (11) and Diaz. W—Reed, 3-1. L—Von Ohlen, 1-1. HRs—St. Louis, Porter (8). Philadelphia, Morgan 2 (5).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 200 060 000—8 9 0
Boston 000 200 000—2 5 0
Petry and Fahey; Eckersley, Aponte (5), Bird (7) and Newman. W—Petry, 6-3. L—Eckersley, 4-3. HR—Detroit, Parrish (4).

Milwaukee 030 120 100—7 7 0
Baltimore 220 000 10x—10 15 6
Augustine, Slaton (7), Waits (4), Gibson (7) and Yost; Boddicker, Stewart (6), T.Martinez (7) and Dempsey. W—Boddicker, 4-2. L—Augustine, 2-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Gantner (6), Baltimore, Hernandez (6), Singleton (8).

Minnesota 200 200 000—5 9 0
Kansas City 031 001 41x—6 10 0
Williams, Lysander (7), Davis (8) and Laudner; Creel, Castro (4), Quisenberry (9) and Slaught. W—Castro, 1-0. L—Lysander, 1-6. HRs—Minnesota, Bush (4), Ward (10).

Toronto 000 001 000—1 6 0
Oakland 000 200 01x—3 7 0
Clancy, Jackson (6) and Martinez; Underwood, Baker (9) and Kearney. W—Underwood, 4-2. L—Clancy, 5-5. HR—Oakland, Gross (6).

Chicago 000 000 200—2 11 1
California 000 010 20x—3 8 1
Burns, Lamp (7), Agosto (7) and Hill, Fisk (8); John and Boone. W—John, 6-2. L—Lamp, 3-5.

Texas 000 100 010 00—2 6 0
Seattle 000 011 000 01—3 10 0
Hough, Tobik (11) and Sundberg; Beattie, Vande Berg (8), Caudill (9) and Sweet. W—Caudill, 1-3. L—Hough, 3-6. HR—Seattle, T.Cruz (7).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	33	23	.589	—
Toronto	29	25	.537	3
Detroit	29	25	.537	3
Boston	28	26	.519	4
New York	28	26	.519	4
Milwaukee	26	27	.491	5½
Cleveland	24	29	.453	7½
West				
California	32	24	.571	—
Kansas City	26	24	.520	3
Oakland	28	27	.509	3½
Texas	26	27	.491	4½
Chicago	25	29	.463	6
Seattle	24	35	.407	9½
Minnesota	23	34	.404	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	28	23	.549	—
Montreal	27	24	.529	1
Philadelphia	23	25	.479	3½
Chicago	24	29	.453	5
Pittsburgh	20	30	.400	7½
New York	19	33	.365	9½
West				
Los Angeles	37	17	.685	—
Atlanta	35	20	.636	2½
San Francisco	28	27	.509	9½
San Diego	26	28	.481	11
Houston	27	30	.474	11½
Cincinnati	24	32	.429	14

SPORTS BRIEFS

2 More Coaches Appointed in NBA

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (UPI) — The coaching picture in the National Basketball Association continued to change Friday as Morris McHone was promoted from assistant coach to head coach of the San Antonio Spurs a day after Mike Fratello was named to coach the Atlanta Hawks.

McHone, 39, served for the last three years as assistant to Stan Albeck and became the chief candidate for the top position when Albeck left the Spurs to take over the New Jersey Nets on Wednesday.

Fratello, 36, who was an assistant coach in Atlanta before moving to the New York Knicks last season as an assistant, replaces Kevin Loughery, who quit Monday to coach the Chicago Bulls.

Hallberg Leads Westchester Golf

HARRISON, New York (UPI) — Gary Hallberg chipped in from 35 yards for one birdie and sank a 50-foot putt for another, lifting him to a 4-under-par 67 Thursday that gave him a one-shot lead after the opening round of the Westchester Classic golf tournament.

Almost as important as the two big birdies was the running monologue of his playing partner, Fuzzy Zoeller, who provided Hallberg with a mental boost while helping himself to a roller-coaster round of 68, where he was tied with David Peoples and Clip Beck.

"Fuzzy's a real loose guy," Hallberg said. "He's out there cracking jokes all the time. If I had a problem, it was getting up tight and a little impatient, and he kind of helped me out with that without knowing it."

Miami Standout Kelly Joins USFL

HOUSTON (UPI) — Jim Kelly, a record-setting University of Miami quarterback and the first-round draft choice of the NFL Buffalo Bills, has signed an estimated $3.5-million contract with the Houston Gamblers of the United States Football League.

The Gamblers also signed Kelly's roommate of three years at Miami, running back Mark Rush, who was a fourth-round choice of the National Football League's Minnesota Vikings.

"There are risks in doing what I'm doing, but I made up my mind," Kelly said about shunning the established NFL to take his chances with the newly formed USFL. "Everybody has to take a risk once in his life. But I'm happy I did it and I won't regret it."

King, Garrison Gain Semifinals

BIRMINGHAM, England (UPI) — Billie Jean King and Zina Garrison, seeded one and two, respectively, stayed on course for a final showdown in a Wimbledon tune-up tournament here with contrasting quarterfinal victories Friday.

King, who will be 40 in November, defeated Elizabeth Sayers, a 20-year-old Australian, 6-3, 6-4. Garrison was forced to struggle against Sharon Walsh and trailed, 1-4, in the final set before winning, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

In other quarterfinal action, Anne White dismissed Yvonne Vermaak, 7-5, 2-6, 10-8, and Alycia Moulton downed Nancy Yeargin, 7-5, 6-3. King faces White in one semifinal on Saturday while Moulton plays Garrison in the other.

Davis Cup Zonal Play Resumes

LONDON (UPI) — Sixteen nations were resuming Davis Cup play on Friday in the second round of the European Zone competition, and Switzerland, West Germany, the Netherlands and Israel immediately jumped to 2-0 advantages in the best-of-five series.

West Germany and Spain were relegated into this section last year and were favorites to return to the championship section next year. West Germany is playing in Belgium in Zone A, while Yugoslavia is playing in Spain in Zone B.

In the three other Zone A series, the Dutch were in Egypt, Greece was playing in Switzerland and Israel was in Monaco. In Zone B, Hungary was playing in Zimbabwe and Norway in Austria, while Finland and Bulgaria were tied, 1-1, in Sofia.

For the Record

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Brazil and the Netherlands advanced Thursday to the quarterfinals of the Second Youth World Cup soccer tournament. Other quarterfinalists, determined previously, include Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Scotland, South Korea and Uruguay.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana (UPI) — Scotty Robertson, a former head coach in the National Basketball Association, was in stable but critical condition here Friday after suffering a possible heart attack, officials said.

MADISON, Wisconsin (AP) — Ed Garvey, executive director of the National Football League Players Association, was named Friday as deputy attorney general of the state of Wisconsin.

SCIACCA, Sicily (UPI) — Walter Giorgetti of Italy won the European bantamweight boxing title Thursday night by earning a split decision in 12 rounds over Giuseppe Fossati, the defending champion from Italy.

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Bob Fischer, who steered the UCLA football and basketball programs through National Collegiate Athletic Association probations during his four years as athletic director, has resigned. He underwent triple-bypass heart surgery in March.

Most of Record Field in Belmont Set Sights on Lucrative 3d Place

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The trainer John Nerud once cautioned handicappers to "never knock a horse until he's been dead for six months." Even so, one has to wonder why a record field of 15 horses, some of them hopelessly outclassed, are running in the Belmont Stakes on Saturday.

Part of it may stem from the anything-can-happen nature of this year's 3-year-old racing crop, and some of it is pure ego: It costs only $5,100 to nominate, enter and and start a horse in the Belmont. In return, an owner gets a set of box seats, a paddock pass and the thrill of seeing his colors in New York's classiest thoroughbred race.

Another reason is that $5,100 is a small investment even if your horse runs only third, as close as most of this year's entrants can realistically be expected to finish. It is not just that third place is worth a purse of $43,020 this year. The real payoff comes down the road, when the horse starts mating instead of racing. A horse who runs even third in the Belmont is suddenly a commercially viable stallion because breeders think the mile-and-a-half distance is a classic test of stamina as well as speed.

A third-place finish in the Belmont could easily add $5,000 to a horse's stud fee. If he is bred 40 times a year, over a conservative breeding career of 10 years, the third-place Belmont finish could amount to an additional $2 million in stud fees.

That would be a return of 392 to 1 on the $5,100 investment to run in the Belmont — pretty decent odds for finishing third or better in field of 15.

Most of the 15 horses in the Belmont get their names from their sires. Some are borrowed directly: Slew O' Gold from Seattle Slew, Current Hope from Little Current, Megaturn from Best Turn and Law Talk from Wardlaw. Others show a bit more imagination: High Honors is out of the late mare Cum Lande Laurie, Dixieland Band is the offspring of Northern Dancer-Mississippi Mud, and Deputed Testamony is a misspelled derivation of Traffic Cop-Proof Requested.

Others are named in honor of their owners. Robert Spreen came up with Balboa Native because Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean and Spreen used to manage an oceanfront Cadillac dealership in California. Peter Brant chose White Birch because he breeds and boards his horses at his White Birch Farm near Greenwich, Connecticut.

One horse is named for an owner's best friend. Vincent Roggio, a retired manufacturer, wanted to name a horse after his pal Anthony Pelligrino, who owns the Prince Spaghetti Co. Roggio says he combined Prince with Pelligrino's Sicilian ancestry to come up with Princilian — who will break from post 10 Saturday at 35 to 1.

As if the Belmont were not enough of a draw, Belmont has carded four other stakes events on the nine-race card Saturday. There have never been that many rich events on a single thoroughbred program.

The fourth race is the Cicada, a $40,000 mile-and-a-sixteenth event for nine older fillies. The fifth is the $50,000 Secretariat Handicap, a mile and a half on the grass that drew 18, including Highland Blade and Tantalizing. The sixth is the $35,000-added Tanya Stakes, a six-furlong sprint that attracted 15 fillies, and the seventh is the $50,000-added Colin Stakes at nine furlongs for 3-year-olds. Some of the Colin entrants, such as Wild Chorus, I Enclose, Foyt and World Appeal, are at least as talented as some of the long shots in the Belmont.

In all, there are 130 horses racing at Belmont on Saturday, all of them eligible to be stakes-quality horses if they are not that already. Of course, many of them will not develop as expected and some will turn up in the entries a few years down the road running in cheap claiming races as they descend the class ladder in search of a winning spot.

For such horses, there are occasional shining examples. Two days ago, a 9-year-old gelding named American Royalty with a career record of 7 for 99, raced in the first race at Belmont with a claiming price of $14,000 on his head. He was perfectly sound, looked splendid on the track, and led from start to finish to make his 100th career start a winning one.

Last Monday at Pimlico, the Methuselah of thoroughbreds did it again. Port Conway Lane, a 14-year-old gelding who began racing in 1971, won the fourth race at Pimlico by 2¼ lengths. It was his 52d victory from 236 starts and raised his career earnings to $428,891.

THE FIELD

PP Horse	Jockey	Odds
1. Slew O' Gold	ACordero	2-1
2. Megaturn	RHernandez	15-1
3. Balboa Native	SHawley	12-1
4. White Birch	JCruguet	20-1
5. Barberstown	FToro	12-1
6. El Cubanoso	No boy	70-1
7. Caveat	LPincay	5-2
8. High Honors	JVelasquez	6-1
9. Current Hope	ASalis	15-1
10. Princilian	EMaple	35-1
11. Dixieland Band	WPassmore	15-1
12. Canadian Factor	GStahlbaum	20-1
13. Law Talk	ASmith, Jr.	20-1
14. Deputed Testamony	DMiller	8-1
15. Au Point	JLSamyn	30-1

Owners by post position — 1, Equusequity Stable. 2. John Peace. 3. Robert H. Spreen. 4. P.M. Brant. 5. Bell Bloodstock. 6. J.J. Gonzales. 7. August Belmont IV. 8. Daniel M. Galbreath. 9. Ryans Head Farm. 10. Birchminster. 11. Mrs. Bayard Sharp. 12. Frank Stronach. 13. Buckram Oak Farm. 14. Benito Farm. 15. Snowberry Farm.

Trainers — 1. Sid Watters, Jr. 2. Richard Nieminski. 3. D. Wayne Lukas. 4. Leroy Jolley. 5. Tom Bell II. 6. B. Barrera. 7. Woody Stephens. 8. Lou Rondinello. 9. Roger Laurin. 10. Wayne Jamigaard. 11. Charles Peoples. 12. Phillip England. 13. Len Ingerle. 14. Bill Boniface. 15. James Maloney.

Weights — All carry 126 pounds.

Gross value — $358,500 with 15 starters.

Value to winner — $215,100. Second $78,870. Third $43,020.

Italian Soccer Body Bans Further Hiring of Aliens

The Associated Press

TURIN — In a sudden and unexpected decision, the Italian Soccer Federation has banned the further signing of foreign players for next season. The move, aimed at protecting several financially weak clubs in the Italian league, triggered irate protests by major club officials and raised uncertainties about the transfer to Italy of the Brazilian star Zico.

Under the new federation rules, which were adopted at an emergency meeting Thursday night, only non-Italian players who signed with Italian clubs by June 9 and whose contracts will be deposited by June 13 will be allowed to play in the first division championship season beginning in September.

The ban does not apply to foreign players already performing in Italy, such as Paulo Roberto Falcao of Brazil. But negotiations on transfers of all other foreign players have been virtually foiled.

Zico was said to have signed with the Italian club Udinese this week. But Italian officials were unable to say if the deal with Flamengo, the Brazilian club that originally owned Zico, had been completed by Thursday night.

Pisa managed to get the Dutch striker Wim Kieft of Ajax Amsterdam for the next season, a few days in advance of the deadline.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Signed Joe Kramer, outfielder, and assigned him to Batavia of the New York-Penn league.

MILWAUKEE—Signed Don Plesac, pitcher, and assigned him to Paintsville of the Appalachian Rookie League. Signed Rick Abbott, shortstop, and assigned him to Beloit in the Midwest League.

NEW YORK—Released Rick Rauschel, pitcher.

OAKLAND—Placed Dave Beard, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Called up Mike Warren, pitcher, from Albany of the Eastern League. Signed Stan Hilton and Brian Guinn, pitchers.

SEATTLE—Reinstated Glenn Abbott, pitcher. Optioned Gene Nelson, pitcher, to Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League.

National League

SAN DIEGO—Signed Ray Hayward, pitcher, and assigned him to Beaumont of the Texas League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Named Mike Fratello head coach.

BOSTON—Signed Chris Ford, assistant coach, to a multiyear contract. Signed Jimmy Rodgers, assistant coach, to a multiyear contract.

CHICAGO—Signed Kevin Loughery as head coach.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CLEVELAND—Signed Lawrence Johnson and Larry Braziel, cornerbacks, and Dino Hall, running back. Waived Steve Forsythe, wide receiver, Tom Murray and Carnie Norris, running backs.

DENVER—Signed Donald Bernett, tight end.

NEW YORK—Signed Johnny Hector, running back, to a series of one-year contracts.

United States Football League

HOUSTON—Signed Jim Kelly, quarterback, and Mark Rush, running back.

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ART BUCHWALD

Bullish on the Law

WASHINGTON — It may be my imagination, but every young person I meet this June is graduating from law school. The question is how many lawyers can the country support? The answer is that nobody really knows.

Harlan McCugh, a senior partner with McCugh, McCugh & Moore McCughs, is one of those who believes the United States will never have enough lawyers to serve the needs of the people.

"The reason why I'm so bullish on the law as a profession is that the more lawyers you have the more business you generate for each other. We're the ones who make the problems for other lawyers to solve."

"I'm not too sure I understand."

•

"Well, there is a famous story about a lawyer in North Dakota who hung up his shingle in town and was starving to death. Then another lawyer moved in and hung up a shingle across the street. Suddenly they were both prospering. The rule of thumb in America is that it takes a minimum of two lawyers on opposite sides of the street before one can make any money."

McCugh continued, "The beauty of the American justice system is that one doesn't have to do anything wrong to have need of a lawyer. All somebody has to do is accuse you of doing something wrong, and then you have to seek legal help to defend yourself. Even if you aren't accused of doing something wrong, it's best to hire a lawyer in advance, just in case somebody might take a gamble that you did.

"Another reason why I'm bullish on the law business is that lawyers are taught to write contracts and legal papers that can only be decoded by other lawyers. So when one lawyer draws up a contract, he or she is automatically assuring a fee for another lawyer who has to read it and see that the person signing it is not getting a raw deal.

"I had an instance not long ago where a lawyer for a motion-picture studio sent a one-page contract to a screenwriter I was representing. I took one look at it and became furious. I called up the studio lawyer and said, 'Are you crazy or something? My client could sign this contract today. Where the hell did you study law?'

•

"The studio lawyer apologized and said he had a paralegal draw up the agreement and hadn't realized the young man had written it in plain English. He promised to send over the studio's usual 170-page contract right away. As soon as I got it, we started haggling over it for three months, and I was able to charge my client my normal outrageous fee."

"You were smart not to let your client sign the one-page contract," I said.

"Another reason I'm bullish on lawyers," McCugh said, "is that almost every family in America has a relative who is a lawyer, and you don't even have to leave your house anymore to find one. Now when a mother calls up her lawyer son from the hospital and says, 'I fell on the sidewalk and broke my hip,' the first question he usually asks her is, 'Were there any witnesses?'

"There aren't enough lawyers in America to handle all the accidents that are happening all around us, much less the insurance companies who are refusing to pay."

•

"You paint a very rosy picture for young people just coming out of law school," I said.

"I'm not making it up," McCugh told me. "You've got government lawyers working day and night confusing everyone as to what the legislators had on their minds when they passed a law, or repealed one. You have people being poisoned by chemicals, crime is soaring, and the simplest business transaction cannot be consummated without two legal minds in the middle screwing it up. I would say the outlook for the law class of 1983 has never been brighter."

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"I didn't want you to sue me."

Historic Salvage Planned

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The Egyptian government has approved a French plan to salvage as many as 13 wrecks of the fleet that brought Napoleon and his army to Egypt in 1798, the newspaper Al-Akhbar reported. It said both countries plan special exhibitions after restoration work is completed.

A 'Spiritual Disneyland' in Detroit

Heirs of the Auto Assembly Line Invest in Hare Krishna

By Curt Suplee
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — The face of the god is bright blue, of course. So is the lustrous skin on his four arms. Just as you'd expect in any image of Krishna in Bombay or Bengal. But this statue of the Hindu deity is 5 feet tall, fashioned from acrylic resins, illumined by computer-driven light banks and speaking through a pair of high-response stereo speakers.

And it is standing in the middle of East Detroit, down the road from the scabrous urban wrack around the old Chrysler plant in a neighborhood of square brick homes.

The statue is the highlight of the Hare Krishna movement's latest acquisition, the Bhaktivedanta Cultural Center, housed in the fabled Fisher Mansion and now open to the public at $3 a head.

The building, a Hollywoodish mongrel of Moorish, Italian Renaissance and Spanish styles, was built in 1927 by Lawrence ("Body by") Fisher, founder of Cadillac Motors. It passed to an heir sympathetic to the Hare Krishna cause, and in 1975 was purchased jointly for $300,000 by two movement devotees from once-hostile clans: Alfred Brush Ford (great-grandson of Henry Ford) and Elisabeth Reuther Dickmeyer (daughter of the late Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers).

During the 1970s, Ford sank another $2 million into renovating the building and 4½ walled acres of grounds. Today it houses what one devotee calls "a spiritual Disneyland," featuring a "multimedia diorama exhibition" explaining the aims of Krishna consciousness and Govinda's, "Detroit's most exciting vegetarian restaurant."

Fisher might never have survived the sight. His opulent gardens are now dotted with life-size canopied sculptures of the 10 principal incarnations of Krishna — each with a differently colored overhead light and crafted of plastic resin "treated to look just like aged bronze." His marble-floored ballroom has become a temple where worship begins at 4:15 A.M., his bowling alleys a 300-seat theater, and his underground boat garage the site of the diorama.

Associated Press

Alfred Brush Ford and Elisabeth Reuther Dickmeyer at the former Fisher Mansion.

In the administrative offices, a woman in a green sari and nose ring is batting data into the big Radio Shack computer, and across the grounds, workers with shaved heads and pigtails scurry to adjust sprinklers, dodging wandering peacocks ("Very auspicious birds," says a devotee, grinding at a salad, "a great favorite of Krishna's") and avoiding the trucks disgorging electronic gear and color video monitors. And whining skyward over the whole, the naso-guttural chanting of sacred songs from outdoor speakers.

The Hare Krishna movement, an amalgam of Hindu tradition, cybernetic hyper-tech and public relations acumen, was founded in 1966 by His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. Prabhupada died in 1977, but his movement has evolved into the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (incorporated in various states as ISKCON Inc.)

ISKCON estimates its active U.S. devotees at 50,000, with perhaps 5 million practicing some aspect of the movement's forms of worship and rigorous prohibitions — sexual relations are allowed in marriage only for procreation; no intoxicants, tea or coffee; no gambling, and no consumption of meat, fish or eggs.

The Michigan State Senate, hungry for tourist dollars, has passed a resolution calling the new center an occasion for "glad rejoicing" at the "many exciting experiences for all who visit" — and a Senate contingent presented it in person at the private grand opening last month.

It's just the beginning, says Mukunda Goswami (Michael Grant), ISKCON's director of public affairs and a former pop music arranger for David Bowie. The mansion project is part of the movement's new "cultural phase," a three-part nationwide assault on Western souls through multimedia presentations, re-creation of ancient Indian architecture such as ISKCON's Palace of Gold in the West Virginia panhandle and a chain of 12 natural food restaurants from Seattle to San Juan.

In North America alone, there are 45 temples and nine farm communities, not to mention the 53-foot, three-masted teak sailing temple in Hawaii. There's a toll-free information number; a glossy monthly magazine, Back to Godhead, ("trial subscription" $6.95 by postage-free business reply card); dozens of well-edited hardcover and paperback books for lay readers and Sanskrit scholars; cassette tapes of the founder ("Transcendental Sounds" at $2.50 each) and videocassettes of religious instruction ("Transcendental Television" at $50 a pop).

"Our founder always urged a union of Indian culture and Western technology," says Subhananda Das — formerly Steven Gelber, formerly Jewish, now the movement's pudgy and affable director for inter-religious affairs. Prabhupada said the United States and India were like a blind man and a lame man: The West spiritually blind, the East technically crippled. "What you see here is a manifestation of that idea, using modern computer technology and audio systems to present the message of the Bhagavad-Gita," the Hindu holy text in which Krishna teaches the way to escape the wheel of death and rebirth by transcending the self and achieving inward detachment.

Fisher's plutocratic deco extravagance — coffered hand-painted ceilings, acres of hand-laid tile, walnut and rosewood parquet floors and pounds of pure gold and silver leaf (even in the bathrooms, several of them large enough to park a Buick) — are undisturbed. The devotees have simply superimposed their own icons. Cross-legged Hindu statues stare up at winged cherubim, and tiled walls are overhung with lurid Hindu tapestries.

Alfred Ford sits with the absence of wriggle or gesture that characterizes most devotees. His tweed jacket and tie have a smug Savile Row look; and at 33, his chubby, mustached face hints a vestigial arrogance. He is surrounded by senior devotees, including Vishnupada, the 40ish spiritual leader of this and many other groups.

Ford (as Ambarish Das, he is ISKCON's director of cultural affairs) came to Krishna as a 19-year-old art student at Tulane University. "I was dumped from boarding school into the worst turbulence of the '60s," he says, "just acting out of conditioning, going around taking lots of drugs like all my friends."

Then he saw some devotees chanting, and bought "The Radha Krishna Temple Album" with George Harrison. "The first time I heard it, it sounded so familiar. It made me believe I must have remembered it from previous lifetimes."

Intrigued, he found that "no other religion gives you more information about God in detail. And it's very personal." He left Tulane without graduating, and headed west, eventually arriving at Honolulu, where he met Prabhupada and Lisa Reuther, 35, who joined the movement, in which she is known as Lekhasravanti Dasi, in the early 1970s. He liked the Hawaii temple so much that "I bought it and still own it."

The money has posed problems. On trips to India, he was treated with skepticism by the Indian press. "They asked me what I thought of capitalism, and I said, 'Well, it's always been very good to me.' " But it does exempt him from the injunction to gather alms. "I collected mine in my last lifetime," he says.

PEOPLE

Carrington Is Named In Queen's Honors

Queen Elizabeth II's 1983 birthday honors list includes former Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who was made a companion of honor, one of the highest accolades. Lord Carrington, 63, who resigned last year to accept responsibility for Britain being caught unawares by the Argentine seizure of the Falkland Islands, was praised as one of Britain's best foreign secretaries after being brought into government by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1979. His greatest triumph was bringing peace to the breakaway British colony of Rhodesia, negotiating a settlement between black nationalist guerrillas and Ian Smith's white minority regime to give birth to independent Zimbabwe. Clive Sinclair, 42, the electronics genius who pioneered the world's first pocket calculator, was given a knighthood. His inventions, including the first pocket television and Britain's biggest-selling home computer, have made him one of Britain's richest men. The retiring Archbishop of York, Dr. Stuart Blanch, is one of four new life peers. Others are George Howard, retiring chairman of the British Broadcasting Corp., Sir John King, who piloted the state-owned British Airways back to profit from a record £545-million (then $926-million) loss, and financier Sir James Hanson. Celebrities honored in the arts include the painter Lucian Freud, 60, who was made a companion of honor, the poet Stephen Spender and the Royal Ballet's principal choreographer, Kenneth MacMillan, who were among 36 people to receive knighthoods. The British runner, David Moorcroft, 30, who lopped nearly six seconds off the world 5,000-meter record last year with a time of 13 minutes 42 seconds, was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire. Bill Rowling, prime minister of New Zealand in 1974-75, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. He stepped down earlier this year as leader of the Labor Party in opposition. Trade Minister Peter Rees and Junior Defense Minister Peter Blaker, two of Prime Minister Thatcher's government ministers, were created privy counselors. A number of her close advisers were knighted in the political list. They included her economics adviser Alan Walters and her political adviser Alfred Sherman.

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

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Owner rents 1910 villa, very high class, exceptional, almost 300 sq.m., 7 bedrooms, equipped for 12 persons. Beautiful reception, well equipped kitchen, 3500 sq.m garden with olive & orange trees. Sept: F 12,000/month or F 4000 weekly. Mme de Moussy, 23 rue de Monignan, Paris 8th. Tel: 256 04 61.

MANCHE: August. Independent section in the historical smart manor of Alexis de Tocqueville. Comfort. Large living room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms / 4 lavatories, telephone, garage, park including pond & tennis court. 299 miles from the beach. Opportunities for sailing and windsurfing. Tel: owner 705 63 00 Paris.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HOUSE for rent Aug, Sept, Oct, furnished, at forest's edge. Thatched roof, 50 km west of Paris by autoroute. Living with fireplace, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, garden, open view. Equipped kitchen. F30,000. Phone: 747 14 45 Paris, answering machine.

COTE D'AZUR. Cap Ferrat. Beautiful villa, view on sea, calm, large garden, 4 bedrooms, 8 people, 2 bathrooms, 1 living, two kitchens, three levels, all comforts, free July August. F30,000 / month. Write SEPTIER, Villa Romarine, 39 Av Centrale, 06230 Cap Ferrat. (93) 01 35 68 France.

VAUBONNE NEAR CANNES, luxury villa just now available June / July with marble floors, pool and spacous garden. Complete calm and privacy. 4 beds, 2/3 bathrooms; furnished & equipped. Also yearly from September. Tel: London 730 5660.

BRITTANY AUGUST. Lovely three bedroom sea view house. Paris 327 92 89 after 7 pm.

VAR SEA SHORE villa, fabulous view, 8 rooms, 3 baths, pool. F26,000 July / Aug. F10,000 Sept. Paris: 763 21 16

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

HOLLAND

Renthouse International 020-448751 (4 lines)
Amsterdam, Balestrin 43.

PETER BRUIN MAKELAARDIJ Int'l Housing Service
For rent houses and apartments. AMSTERDAM. Tel: 020-764022.

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BEAUTIFUL DRESSED villa with 5 bedrooms, location Haarlem South with garden to canal. Dfl 4000 per month as per 15 / 7 / 83. Write: De Ridder & Schipke BV, PO Box 23, 2100 AA Heemstede. Holland (0) 23 288550

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MONTE CARLO Beautiful 3/4 room apartment facing the sea, with swimming pool. Available July 1st for 3-4 months annual lease possible if desired. (93) 50 08 38.

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MARAIS: Charming 2 room apartment, beams, July / Aug. F2000 per month. Tel: 271 38 85.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

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NO AGENT

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JULY/AUGUST. 7 min. PARIS - Porte d'Orleans, RER, flat in nice suburban house, 1/3 independent bedrooms-baths, equipped kitchen, terrace & garden, parking, TV. TLX 202 207 F, TEL: 668 14 66.

LUXURIOUS APARTMENT in Montparnasse to rent July / August. Two terraces, workshop, three bedrooms, two bathrooms. Tel 329 97 42

14TH ALESIA. Quiet & sunny, modern apartment, 3 rooms, F 5500. Tel: 540 60 90.

ALESIA. 2 bedroom apartment. June 19-August 22. $500/month. 541 1427

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

AVE FOCH. Sunny, very luxurious 160 sq.m. New condition. F16,000 + charges. 805 51 16.

5 BEDROOM VILLA, western suburb. Urgent, call owner 962 6251

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

MONTE CARLO. Widow looking for room and board separate bathroom with a single person in an apartment located in Monte Carlo for the month of August 1983. Contact Mrs. Mulstrad, Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstr. 1 Zurich, Switzerland.

A SENIOR EXECUTIVE of an international company wishes to purchase a pied-a-terre in or near Neuilly. Box 468, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS" PAGE 9

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

YOUNG HOTEL EXECUTIVE seeks position in Hotel / Chateau Hotel management, highly qualified male, bilingual (English-French), experience with English royal visits. High luxury standards sought. For CV please apply to Box 491, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

COMMUNICATION & MARKETING specialist, 6 years int'l promotion & 4 years PR experience, 37, divorced, seeks challenging post in int'l company based in Paris. Perfect German / French/English. 525 03 09 Paris, 9-10 am

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ESCORTS NEEDED

Locally, Nationally, Internationally
Send pictures and resume to:
INT'L ESCORT SERVICE
330 W. 56 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10021
212-765-7896 212-765-7754

AMERICAN PUBLISHER WANTS to hire experienced photographer & female swimsuit models for 1984 calendar. Call for appointment, Mr. T. Charles, Loews Monte Carlo Hotel, June 27 thru June 30.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TUSCAN FARMHOUSE free for family to live and work near Siena, cash crops, livestock. Cultural opportunities. Send curriculum Etruscan Foundation, Spannocchia, 53010 Rosia (Siena) Italy.

ESCORTS NEEDED IN EUROPE. (LONDON & other E.E.C. capitals). Send photo & resume to: "Elite" Enterprises, Inc., 325 E. 64 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10021 USA. 212-744-3838.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

FRENCH LADY, English speaking, seeks tutor position, children, July, August. Write Miss Tonelli, College Pasteur, Chemin de Messy, 94000 Creteil, France.

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIST fluent in French seeks situation in France. Box 15896, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

CARPET INSTALLER seeks commercial overseas employment. Crew available. Ed Budde, P.O. Box 1041, White Salmon, WA 98672 USA.

PARIS DYNAMIC LADY PA/PR multilingual, tourism/business. 236 2984

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

JEAN PATOU
Licence Department seeks
SECRETARY SHORTHAND-TYPIST
Bilingual French - English, word processing experience appreciated. Send CV, photo and salary requirements to: Service du Personnel 7 rue St Florentin 75008 Paris.

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITIONS TUESDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

TEACHING POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MATH-SCIENCE TEACHER American, 34, seeks position in Europe, prefer Italy. Ms Bartels, 14 rue de Vallaires, 17200 Royan, France.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

AU PAIR, nice area Atlanta, Georgia. Prefer self-motivated student, driver, non-smoker. Light housework, one child, garden work; assistance with research work (Organic Farming, Psychology) required. Fair English essential. Spanish welcome. Room, board, salary & possibly scholarship offered to reliable, pleasing person willing to stay for several years. Call Luxembourg 47 37 27 or write Box 116, 32778 Boswell Rd NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30305 USA. Resume, references, photo, phone please.

NANNY- U.S.A. Dedicated woman needed to care for 2 wonderful little girls ages 3 & 5 in motherless home. Must be English speaking, loving and intelligent. Excellent salary and living conditions in suburban New York home. Box 15894, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AU PAIR/STUDENT. SEATTLE-Tacoma family seeks lady 20's or 30's plus for light housework and child care. 2 children, ages 7 and infant. Salary plus airfare paid. Reply: Box 15895, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AU PAIR-U.S.A. Care for 1 child. Good driver/housekeeper necessary. No smoking. Private bath & bedroom in country home ½ hour NYC. Send photo, resume & autobiography Mrs Daniel Finnegan, 61 Twin Brooks Rd, Saddle River, NJ 07458

HOUSEKEEPER (PARIS 16TH). Cooking, light cleaning, laundry for American executive. English a must. Apply with references, photograph, salary requirements, to Box 492, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AU PAIR NEEDED. SEA COAST town north of Boston, private room; one child - eight months. Immediately. Gaylen Powers, 3 Manson Rd., Marblehead, Mass. 01945 USA.

AU-PAIR to live with professional couple, 2 children, begin July. One hour from New York City. Minimum 1 year. Send references to: Romano, 31 Meteor St, London SW11.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

AU PAIR USA. Motherly person to care for newborn baby & apartment in NYC. Send references to Stacey Silver, 333 E. 14 St., NY, NY 10003 or call 212-475-0435 after 8 pm.

AU PAIR